Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LVII. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1841 NO. 6.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 23, 1841.

JOHN C. SPENCER'S REPORT.—A large edition of this able and important document with some other sound Antimasonic matter, sufficient to make up an imperial sheet, will be issued in the form of an extra from this office in the course of two weeks.

The additional matter will probably be the Hon. Cadwallader D. Colden's letter, or an important chapter from Col. Stone's history of the Morgan outrage, and of the subsequent unavailing attempts to discover and punish the actors in that affair.

The extra will be printed on good paper and a larger type than that used in this paper, and will be furnished to any of our friends in adjoining counties, at $2 50 per hundred.

Persons desiring a supply are requested to let us know at an early day.

THE NECESSITY OF CONTINUED OPPOSITION TO MASONRY.—We to day bring to a close the able and deeply interesting report of JOHN C. SPENCER, in relation to the judicial proceedings in relation to the Morgan outrage. We hope our readers have carefully perused this lucid document, as it has appeared, and have made up their minds to a continued and firm opposition to every secret oath-bound institution.

But it has been asked—what is the use of opposition to Freemasonry now?—it has been destroyed years ago?—we have not seen a masonic procession, or heard a masonic address for a long time. We reply—masonry has become so unpopular in Allegheny County, and in many other parts of the country, that it has hid its head, and performed its doings entirely in secret. But we believe that even in this Antimasonic city several Lodges are in existence, and occasionally lure some unhappy being to embrace the unhallowed oaths of masonry as the price of initiation into its *pretended* mysteries.

But in the southern, and some of the western states, masonry exists in its primal glory. We scarcely open a paper but our eyes are greeted with masonic emblems, and a notice calling upon the brotherhood to meet in conclave. The grand lodges of Missouri and Tennessee have lately had sessions and appointed officers for the ensuing year, and in the Washington city papers we have lately seen a long programme of a procession of worshipful masters, knights, kings, &c., for the especial edification of the republican citizens of that city.

No longer ago than last winter the Grand lodge of Pennsylvania was re-organized, and a batch of Most Worshipfuls appointed, at the head of whom is Most Worshipful Grand Master CHANDLER, editor of the United States Gazette, who figured so largely at the late great Clay Meeting in Philadelphia.

Is Masonry then going down? Can any one with all these facts before them affirm it is? We believe had Antimasons been faithful to their trusts, and not permitted their opposition to Masonry to sleep while attending to other matters, it would, by this time, have been tottering to its final fall. But the absorbing events of the ever memorable campaign that closed with the elevation of the patroit HARRISON to the presidency, drew off their attention from this important matter, and they suffered in many places their organized opposition to sleep. Masonry, ever on the alert, seeing this state of affairs, took courage, assembled together her scattered followers, and stole a march upon her opponents, while they were busy about other things.

"The price of liberty is sleepless vigilance," and this vigilance is peculiarly necessary in relation to an order of men banded together by oaths and secret signs,—sworn to help a brother right or wrong. During the late suspension of Antimasonic opposition, Masons might have honorably given up their Lodges, and quietly yielded to the force of public opinion. But they did not do so, but instead took advantage of the lull in the storm of public indignation, to re-organize afresh. And shall Antimasons give up their organized opposition? No! No!! No!!! we hear repeated from all quarters. Antimasons are enlisted for the War, and until the enemy lays down his arms and acknowledges the injustice and evil tendency of all secret associations, they will never put off their armor, or cease their organized opposition.

FREEMASONRY.—Some persons may suppose that the crusade preached against Freemasonry by the Antimasonic party is unnecessary, inasmuch as the exhibition of it presented in the Morgan outrage shows it in one of its dark phases; and is not necessarily a natural consequence of its laws or internal polity.

But this is not the case. The abduction and murder of Morgan were a natural consequence of masonic obligations. Masons are solemnly bound, under the most awful penalties, to keep the secrets committed to their trust, and whenever any of the initiated are guilty of a breach of their obligations, every mason is bound by his oaths to see the offender punished.

Let any one examine the Morgan affair in all its aspects—look at the respectability and high standing for moral worth of most of the actors in that horrid tragedy—note the evident reluctance and loathing with which they entered upon the discharge of their masonic obligations, and they will come to the conclusion, that nothing but an imperious sense of *masonic duty*, thus led them to jeopardize their reputation, their peace of conscience, the welfare of their families, and their hopes of heaven.

One of two things is certain. Either that masonic obligations are intended to be, and are considered as binding, and the breach of them is to be punished, or they are not. If the affirmative is the fact, then MORGAN was strictly dealt with according to masonic laws, and all the corruption, bribery, perjury, and prostitution of official functions, that grew out of it, were also in accordance with those laws. If the negative is true, then we have the ridiculous and unhallowed scene presented, of reasonable and intelligent men administering and taking the most awful oaths, sanctioned by the most horrid and fearful penalties, and all meaningless—mere child's play—the oaths without force, and the penalties a farce.

But the affirmative of the proposition *is true!* masonic obligations are of fearful import. The unfortunate men who were [illegible] meshes of this secret institution, into the committal of a most dreadful crime, so considered them, so acted upon them. And nothing now keeps the adherents of the Lodge from so acting upon them but the impossibility of succeeding. The argus eyes of the whole community are bent on them and they know it. They are compelled to submit to necessity, but nothing but necessity keeps them within the bounds of municipal laws.

But we would not have it considered that all who have taken masonic oaths would so act.—Many hundreds, if not thousands, who joined lodges in the days of masonic glory, previous to the Morgan affair, after making the discovery of what was imposed upon them, secretly resolved to quietly withdraw from the Lodge, and to determine that their masonic obligations should never interfere with their duties as citizens, neighbors, or Christians—in fact becoming *moral Antimasons*. The number of these quiet seceders from the Lodge was largely increased after the Morgan outrage became generally known. Another class—like the noble spirits who signed the memorial from this city, openly declared their opposition to masonic institutions, and gave their influence to the destruction of the order. Both of these two classes consider their masonic obligations null and void, as far as ever putting them into force is concerned, although many of them are not willing to come out and openly wage war against the bloodstained order

But all Lodge goers—those who consider masonic obligations as strictly binding—are only deterred from inflicting its penalties because it is not in their power.

OHIO ELECTION.—The returns are all in, and present the following results:

	Whig.	Locofoco.
Senate,	17	19
House,	34	38
	51	57

Locofoco majority on joint ballot 6.

GOOD ADVICE.—It is very seldom that we coincide in sentiment with the editor of the Manufacturer, but the following remarks from that paper of to-day meet our entire approbation. It is in reference to the alleged defalcation concerning the New Jail. Let us now have the whole truth. The Manufacturer says:

"The public mind is now prepared to receive the honest truth without being biased by the warm partizan feelings of an exciting election, and we hope those who have given the public to understand that there has been unnecessary waste of money in the erection of the Jail and Court House, will now show that such is the fact, or at once acquit those against whom injurious rumors have been circulated in connection with this matter.

If the people have been wronged, it is the duty of the Commissioners to let them know how and by whom, and on the other hand if unjust suspicions have been attached to the conduct of the contractors, it is due to them that immediate reparation should be made by a public statement of the whole matter."

For the Gazette.

MR. WHITE:

I find upon examination that it was not William L. Marcy, but *Enos T. Throop*, who first spoke of Antimasonry as the "*blessed spirit.*" The mistake however, was a very easy one. Both Marcy and Throop were judges, both presided at the trials of some of the abductors of Morgan, and both were subsequently Governors of New York. C.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—ST. CLAIR DENNY, of Pittsburgh, late Captain in the 8th Regt. of Infantry, to be Paymaster in the U. S. Army, and has been ordered to Florida.—*American.*

The Monongahela Navigation is now very much improved, and open for boats to pass through Dams and Locks Nos. 1 and 2, and Mr. Samuel Walker arrived with a new steamer from Elizabethtown, on Thursday last.

The Board of Managers, we are informed by Capt. J. May, passed up through the locks on Thursday last, and it occupied them 8 minutes to pass through one lock, and 13 minutes the other.—*Harris' Intel.*

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

Senate of 1842.

DIST.	DEMOCRATS.	LOCOFOCOS.
I.	*Henry S. Spackman,	
	*Jacob Gratz.	
II.		Benjamin Crispin,
		*E. A. Penniman,
		*Thomas M'Cully.
III.	Nathaniel Brooke,	
	Abraham Brower,	
	John. T. Huddleson,	
IV.	Samuel A. Smith.	
V.		Samuel Fegely.
VI.	John Strohm,	
	Thomas E. Cochran,	
	William Hiester.	
VII.	*Levi Cline.	
VIII.	Robert P. Maclay,	
	James Mathers.	
IX.		Samuel F. Headley.
X.		John S. Gibbons.
XI		*Luther Kidder.
XII.		Robert P. Fleming.
XIII.		*Asa Dimock.
XIV.		*J. X. M'Lanahan,
		*William Gorgas.
XV.	*George Mullin.	
XVI.		John C. Plumer.
XVII.	John H. Ewing.	
XVIII.		William F. Coplan.
XIX.	Chas. C. Sullivan.	
	*George Darsie.	
XX.	*William Stewart.	
XXI.	*——Farrelly.	
XXII.		Samuel Hays.
XXIII.		*William Bigler.

*Elected October 12, 1841.

We place in the above table the Hon Samuel A. Smith of Bucks, with our friends, because he has always voted with them on all prominent measures of retrenchment and reform.

It will therefore be seen that the next Senate will stand

Whigs and Antimasons,	17
Locofocos,	15
Conservative,	1
Total,	33

GENERAL SCOTT.—The friends of General Scott in Lancaster have had their adjourned meeting, and resolved to connect the name of Scott and Banks at the election in 1844—the former for the Presidency, and the latter for the governorship of the State—one term and reform.—*U. S. Gazette.*

McLeod did *not* go out in the Acadia, as heretofore stated in this paper, but, as we have the authority of Gen. Wool of the United States Army, for stating, was conveyed by the sheriff of Oneida and two Officers of the United States Army, by the way of Lake Champlain, to St. John's, Lower Canada, and there landed.—*N.*

REPORT OF JOHN C. SPENCER,

(NOW SECRETARY AT WAR,)

Chairman of the Committee on the History of Judicial proceedings, in relation to the Morgan affair, made to the Antimasonic Convention in Baltimore 1831.

(Concluded.)

"At the February Sessions of Ontario county, in 1829, an attachment was issued against Lyman Aldrich for not appearing as a witness upon the indictment against Gillis and Whitney, pursuant to a subpœna; and his recognizance entered into for that purpose, was forfeited. He was arrested and committed to prison, and by that means his attendance at the ensuing court was secured. Attachments were also issued against Nicholas G. Chesebro, Edward Sawyer, and Thomas M. Boughton, who had been subpœnaed as witnesses on the same indictment.

"In May, 1829, inquiries were renewed by the special attorney before the grand jury of Niagara county. A multitude of witnesses were examined; and, although many important collateral facts were elicited, yet the great point—the murder of William Morgan—could not be legally established. At this time, an irregularity was discovered which might prove fatal to the indictments found in that county and new bills were prepared and found against the persons who had already been indicted.

"Previous to this time, efforts were made to procure the attendance of Ezra Platt as a witness. This was the individual who had hired his carriage to a person he did not know; which had been employed in the transportation of Morgan, and for the hire he had charged a royal arch chapter. He had removed to the city of Albany, where he was publicly employed in a stage office. His previous conduct had been such that good cause existed to procure a warrant for his arrest, with a view to bind him over to appear as a witness. Application was made to judge Duer, the then circuit judge of that district, who granted the warrant, which was put into the hands of an officer. Platt suddenly, and immediately, disappeared.—False and delusive information was given of the place of his concealment, and search was there made for him in vain. The first authentic account received of him was, that he had gone to the State of New Jersey, where he remained so long as his testimony as a witness was required.

"Notwithstanding these difficulties, at the Ontario General Sessions in May, 1829, the indictment against John Whitney and James Gillis was brought to trial. Whitney had returned, as before mentioned. Gillis was in the State of Pennsylvania. Whitney was convicted, but the jury could not agree as to Gillis, they not having time to deliberate on the subject before the expiration of the term of the court. Whitney was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. On this trial, Lyman Aldrich, the witness who had been the cause of much trouble and delay, was offered as a witness, and was objected to, on the ground of his want of religious belief. The question was elaborately discussed, and he was finally admitted.—On this trial, Eli Bruce was produced as a witness on the part of the defendants. He testified to the fact of Morgan's having been carried across that river, returned and shut up in fort Niagara, with the assistance of Bruce himself.

At this term, the opinion of the Supreme Court having been obtained upon the case of the same Eli Bruce, he was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for two years and four months. Previous to his sentence, Hiram B. Hopkins was examined, and testified that he was the deputy of Bruce, and kept the jail at Niagara county; and that while Morgan was at Batavia, a plan was on foot to bring him across the country to Lockport; and that, in obedience to Bruce's directions, he had prepared a cell in the jail in which to confine Morgan while on his way to meet his doom. This shocking perversion of a building, consecrated to the purposes of justice, justly enhanced the punishment of Bruce. During the whole term of his imprisonment, he was visited by freemasons from every part of the United States, who repaired to his cell as that of a martyr suffering for the conscientious discharge of some high and imperative duty. *Notwithstanding the atrocity of his guilt, so clearly established by the testimony of his deputy and his own evidence, yet crowds daily thronged around him, testifying their sympathy and their respect.—Every comfort that the laws would allow was provided for him; and even ladies of character waited upon him in person, with delicacies prepared by their own hands.* The same jail has often contained freemasons, imprisoned for debt, who were never cheered by the visits, or solaced by the sympathy, of their brethern!

"At the same court, an attachment was issued against James Mather for refusing to obey a subpœna to appear as a witness on the trial of Whitney. Edward Sawyer was fined twenty-five dollars for his contempt in not appearing at a former court as a witness. John Voorhis was indicted for dissuading Lyman Aldrich from attending a former court as a witness, and for carrying him off to prevent his appearance. These persons were all members of the masonic fraternity.

"In June, 1829, a grand jury assembled at the Court of General Sessions, held for the county of Genesee, at Batavia, and an effort was made to discover the persons, in that county, who had been engaged in the conspiracy against Morgan. Exertions had been made at an early period, in that county, before grand juries, to develope the transactions at Batavia. But, all attempts having been baffled, they were not renewed until this time. Persons had been indicted, tried and convicted for a riot in the outrages upon David C. Miller and his printing office, in which the Illustrations of Morgan had been printed. But no bills had been found against any persons for the offences against Morgan, and of course there were none pending. One of the standing counsel of the persons indicted in other counties, however, attended. The purpose must be left to conjecture, except so far as it is explained by subsequent occurrences. Eli Bruce was brought, on a *habeas corpus*, from the jail of Ontario, to testify before this grand jury in Genesee. While on his way to the jury room, and before he reached it, a letter was put into his hands from the counsel so attending. Upon Bruce's being brought before the grand jury, he peremptorily refused to be sworn as a witness. A great number of masons from distant parts had collected at Batavia; and they, together with their brethern of the order residing at that place, were much elated at this refusal of Bruce, and complimented him highly for what they were pleased to call his constancy and fidelity.

"Numerous witnesses were examined, and a new scene in the drama was developed. Indictments were found against William R. Thompson, Nathan Follett, Blanchard Powers and William Seaver, for a conspiracy to kidnap William Morgan, and carry him from Batavia to parts unknown. Thompson was the sheriff of that county; the others were all respectable citizens.

"In July, 1829, a court of Oyer and Terminer was was held in Niagara county, at which it was intended to bring on the trial of the indictments that had been previously found in that county. But they were all removed, at the instance of the defendants, to the Supreme Court by certiorari. The examinations before the grand jury were resumed. Among others James Mather was examined, and gave such unsatisfactory and equivocal answers, that the jury reported him to the court, by whom he was admonished; but all efforts failed to obtain from him such answers as the jury deemed satisfactory.

Between this and the next courts that were [illegible] us who had kept secreted, and whose places of residence were now discovered. Upon satisfactory proof being made to the first judge of Monroe county, a warrant was obtained from him for the arrest of Prior Harris, in order to hold him to bail for his appearance as a witness. This man was the driver of the stage which had gone to the west of Rochester on the same day that Morgan was carried through that place. The warrant was obtained with great secrecy, and put into the hands of a confidential officer, who proceeded to the county of Montgomery to execute it. While riding in the stage, through that county, he met and passed Harris, who was driving another stage. The officer proceeded immediately to the sheriff of the County, to obtain a deputation which would authorize him to execute his process there. On his return to the place where Harris had stopped with his stage, the officer discovered that he had suddenly fled, leaving his stage and horses. All attempts to discover him were fruitless. The officer is of opinion that he was followed from Rochester, or accompanied by some one who gave the alarm, or the sign of distress, to Harris.

"Hannah Farnsworth, a relative of Solomon C. Wright, who was believed to be an important witness, had, for a long time, baffled all efforts to compel her attendance at court. At length a warrant for her arrest was obtained, and a vigilant officer succeeded in taking her. On bringing her before a judge to give bail for her appearance, she and her friends refused to give bail, and she was committed to the custody of the sheriff of Ontario.

"In August, 1829, at the Ontario General Sessions, an attempt was made to bring on the trial of the indictment against Solomon C. Wright, for perjury committed on the trial of Bruce. But from the absence of important witnesses, it was impossible. Hannah Farnsworth, the witness who had been detained in order to testify on the trial of Wright, was discharged by the court, on her entering into a recognizance for her appearance, and making a promise, in open court, that she would appear. She never afterwards appeared or could be found.

"At the same court, Elijah J. Roberts, the editor of a newspaper called the Craftsman, was indicted for a libel on the jury who convicted John Whitney. This paper had been established by contributions of masons, and was patronised almost exclusively by them for the purpose of vindicating their order. Its editor had warmly espoused the cause of the indicted persons, and represented them as innocent and persecuted men, while his paper overflowed with abuse of every public officer and private citizen who had taken any part in the exertions to bring to punishment the kidnappers of Morgan. He was tried on this indictment in January, 1830, when the jury could not agree on their verdict It was afterwards ascertained that the disagreement proceeded from four masons who were on the jury. He was again tried in June, 1830, when he did not even call a witness to prove the libels he had published, and he was convicted without hesitation, and fined fifty dollars. The history of this case is introduced in consequence of its connexion with the main trials, and to exhibit one of the instances of the operation of masonic feeling in the jury box.

"In August, 1829, a court of Oyer and Terminer was held for Monroe county; and, as this was the last court at which a grand jury would be assembled in that county, before the statute of limitations would attach upon prosecutions for the conspiracy and kidnapping, preparations were made for a more thorough investigation than had yet been had. Orson Parkhurst the driver of Platt's carriage, which conveyed Morgan from Rochester, had absented himself from the state immediately after that transaction. His place of concealment had been changed, from time to time, but at length it was discovered. An agent was employed to go in pursuit of him, and to bring him to the state of New York. The agent succeeded in finding him in a sequestered part of the state of Vermont, and brought him to within forty or fifty miles of Rochester. He had been watched at Albany, on his return through that place and was followed on his way to the west. At night, a stranger came on board the canal boat, in which the agent and Parkhurst were, and in the course of the night Parkhurst disappeared, and no tidings have since been heard of him. It is believed that this man could have identified many persons at Rochester, as having been engaged in the carrying Morgan through that place.

"Inquries, however, were pursued before the grand jury; much information was obtained, and an indictment for conspiracy and kidnapping was found against the Rev. Francis H. Cumming, a settled clergyman at Rochester, who had been regarded as among the most respectable of his profession.

"At this court, the indictment against Simeon B. Jewett was removed into the Supreme Court, by the defendant.

"In September, 1829, a further examination of witnesses was had before a grand jury in Niagara county, and bills of indictment were found against Henry Maxwell, Norman Sheppard, and another, whose name is not recollected, for a conspiracy to remove Morgan from Batavia and kidnap him. An attachment was issued against John W. Beals, who had been duly subpœnaed as a witness to attend this court, and had refused to attend. He is a mason of high grade, as is understood, and a very respectable citizen. He was taken on the attachment, and gave bail to appear, and answer for his contempt. He did not appear, and his bonds were forfeited.

"In October, 1829, Simeon B. Jewett made a motion to the Supreme Court to quash the indictment found against him in Monroe county, on several grounds)—that the town officers, in selecting grand jurors, had evinced partiality in not taking any masons, and returning many antimasons; and that some of the grand jurors had expressed opinions unfavorable to his innocence. The motion was denied. The court held that the discretion of selecting grand jurors was vested, by law, exclusively in the supervisors; and the only power the court had, was to inquire whether any of those actually returned possessed the qualifications required by law; and as the contrary had not even been alleged, there was no ground for the objection. With that latitude of remark which judges are sometimes apt to indulge, upon matters, in respect to which they previously admitted that they had no power, some of the court thought proper to express disapprobation of the supervisors excluding any set of men, on the ground of their belonging to any particular association or fraternity,—although it had just been admitted that the discretion rested wholly with the supervisors.

This remark, which was entirely extra-judicial, is, therefore, as liable to observation as if it had not been made on the bench. Can any unprejudiced man seriously think that members of a fraternity should be placed upon the inquiring and accusing jury, which had in charge an accusation that vitally affected that fraternity? Apply the principle to any benevolent society, to a church, to a banking company; would any one, in his senses, select the members of such societies or companies, to investigate a charge, which if true, ought to destroy the society.

But the objection applied with tenfold force to the selection of masons to detect and prosecute the persons engaged in the offences against Morgan. The facts detailed in this report show how far they had made common cause with the offenders, and how little they were to be trusted. A thousand corroborative facts and circumstances, which were daily passing before the eyes of an intelligent people, evinced the close connexion between the masons, and their general defence of the outra- *the fraternity to conceal each other's crimes, to fly to the assistance of each other in every extremity, save that of endangering life, and to espouse the cause of a brother, whether right or wrong, had been revealed, and repeatedly confirmed by judicial evidence.* Would it not have been a dereliction of duty to appoint men, under such circumstances, to determine whether their brethren should be punished for an offence committed under the sanction of masonic obligations? The subject might be more amply discussed, but thus much seemed due to a body of honest and independent citizens, who have been traduced beyond measure for the performance of a sacred and solemn duty, according to the dictates of their consciences, and for giving a decision similar to what has been had in the highest court of the state, for the trial of issues of fact, and by one of the judges of its Supreme Court.

"At a court of Oyer and Terminer, held for the county of Orleans, in the month of November 1829, Elihu Mather was brought to trial, on the indictment against him before mentioned, for conspiracy and kidnapping. The then special counsel determined to test, in the most solemn and formal manner, the question whether freemasons were competent jurors on the trial of issues in which a brother mason, was a party. The first juror called, who was known to be a mason, was Robert Anderson. The special counsel challenged him peremptorily, on the ground that he belonged to the same society and corporation with the defendant. It was admitted that the royal arch chapter was incorporated, that the juror and defendant were both members of it; and the English authorities were adduced, which declare that it is a sufficient ground for peremptory challenge, that the juror belongs to the same society or corporation with a party. The circuit judge overruled the challenge, and the juror was then challenged for favor, as it is called, on the ground that he was not impartial; that he belonged to a secret society, called freemasons, of which the defendant also was a member, and that they had taken oaths which bound them to assist each other in every extremity. Triers were appointed by the court; witnesses were called to prove the masonic obligations, and among others the juror himself was examined. After a long investigation and discussion by counsel, the juror was rejected.

Another juror, by the name of John Dolly, was soon after called, and challenged for favor on the same ground. A desperate effort was made, by the counsel for the prisoner, to procure the admission of this juror. The triers were agreed upon by the counsel on both sides, and appointed by the court. The masonic oaths and obligations, up to, and including, that of the royal arch companion, were proved by the most respectable witnesses; and they appeared to be precisely those revealed by William Morgan, and the Le Roy convention of seceding masons, and which are contained in Bernard's Light on Masonry. In order to impair the effect of this testimony, the counsel for the defendant called William W. Ruggles, a master of a lodge, and adhering mason, and one of the counsel for the defendant, and endeavored to show by him, that lectures were given in the lodges, explanatory and qualifying the obligations. This attempt was an entire failure; but the witness was compelled, in the course of his testimony, to repeat the oaths; and he confirmed the witness on the part of the prosecution, particularly that the master mason's oath contained an obligation to keep the secrets of a brother, with the exception of murder and treason; and that the oath of a royal arch companion contained a promise 'to espouse the cause of a brother engaged in any quarrel or difficulty, so far as to extricate him from the same, whether he was right or wrong.' After a severe and obstinate contest, this juror was also rejected by the triers.

The trial proceeded, and the fact that Mather, the defendant, a respectable farmer, had, himself, turned hack-driver, and drove the carriage containing Morgan through the county of Orleans, was abundantly proved. From the difficulty of extracting the facts from the witnesses, the point that Morgan was forcibly carried away with the knowledge of Mather, depended on the circumstances of the case, which, although they were strong, and would have been abundant in an ordinary cause, were deemed not conclusive. In addition to this, the judge charged the jury erroneously on a point of law, as was afterwards determined by the Supreme Court, and the defendant was acquitted. In the trial of the cause, a witness, who was a royal arch companion, and who resided in a distant and remote part of the state, testified, that after some of the prosecutions had been commenced, Mather applied to the chapter where the witness resided, for funds to relieve and defend Bruce and his associates. The witness could not, or would not, relate the result of the application. In the course of this trial, William P. Daniels was examined as a witness. He was a freemason, and came into court attended by counsel, to whom he resorted, when a question was asked to him whether to answer it or not. He several times declined answering questions; and, on one occasion, persisted in his refusal until the order for his commitment was nearly completed, when he relented. But he was excused from answering some important questions, on the ground that by answering he would criminate himself. At one time, he referred to a written memorandum, and read from it his answer to a question that had been pressed upon him; upon inquiry, he stated that the memorandum and been prepared for him by his counsel!

"At the ensuing term of the Supreme Court, in January, 1830, the exceptions which had been taken to the charge of the judge in Mather's case, were argued, and, in the ensuing May, the court decided that the judge had been in error; but for some reason, which it would be difficult to state, the court refused to direct a new trial,—and Mather has thus escaped. At the same term of the Supreme Court, Simeon that B. Jewett (who had been indulged with time for pleading to his indictment) interposed a plea, that one of the grand jurors who found the bill had not the requisite property qualification. A motion was made to overrule this plea as frivolous. The court expressed its impression that the plea was bad, but refused the motion to overrule it, for the purpose of enabling the defendant to place it upon the record. It was then demurred to; the demurrer was argued in the succeeding May term and nine months afterwards, in January, 1831, the court formally decided that the plea was bad. In that state the indictment still remains.

"In April, 1830, preparations were made for trying the indictmens in the county of Niagara but the judge refused to try them.

"In May, 1830, J. C. Spencer resigned the office of special counsel, alleging, in a letter which was published, that his confidential communications to the executive, under whose authority he acted, had been disclosed, so as to reach the counsel for the accused and enable them to pafalyze his exertions; and that, instead of leaving to the executive and accounting officer of the state, as the law had originally provided, the adjustment of the compensation of the counsel, according to the services actually rendered, a law had been passed, fixing it at a sum so grossly inadequate as to imply a reproach in the officer and a want of confidence in his exertions, or an opinion that the prosecutions and their object were unimportant. During the preceding winter, the senate of the state, of whom a large proportion, if not a majority, were masons, had passed a resolution calling on the comptroller for a detailed account of all the expenses incurred by the special counsel, with all the vouchers for the items. The accounts and vouchers were accordingly furnished and published, and thus disclosed to the world and the accused, the on the finding of the several indictments, and who was relied upon to sustain them. Every facility was thus given to the operation of the causes that had so often prevented witnesses from being found when they were wanted; and when found, had prevented their attendance; or, if they attended, had produced short and imperfect memories. The efforts of an officer of the government were thus repudiated by the government itself; something worse than indifference was exhibited at the success of his exertions; and, instead of being sustained by the countenance of the government, he was left to contend against the large body of indicted individuals, and against the whole machinery of masonic combination, including the libels of the press, singly and unaided. That officer declared that, under such circumstances he could be of no further use in conducting the prosecutions; and he resigned his station; that it might be occupied by some one possessing, in a higher degree, the confidence of the executive. The usual and customary weapons of the fraternity were resorted to and employed to prevent the impression which such occurrences would naturally make upon the public mind. The most atrocious calumny was heaped upon the officer by the masonic press.

The executive added to the charge of violating official confidential communications, by publishing official letters of the most sacredly confidential character, in which the special counsel had inquired whether a proclamation of a previous governor, offering a reward and pardon for the discovery of the murderers of Morgan, was still in force? And asking the advice and direction of the executive whether a direct application of the promises in that proclamation should be made to a particular witness? *The moral sensibilities of the associates and defenders of man-stealers and murderers were aroused, and they were shocked at such attempts to bribe witnesses!* The governor, who had offered the reward, escaped all censure; but the agent, who proposed to obey the directions of his superior, received the full measure of masonic indignation. *Perhaps a more stinging rebuke of such glaring hypocrisy could not be furnished, than that which the same governor very shortly afterwards, himself exhibited, in offering a reward and pardon for the discovery of the persons who had set fire to a powder-mill!* Mr. V. Birdseye was appointed special counsel, and entered on the duties of the office.

"On the 15th of June, 1830, a special circuit was held in Niagara county, by Mr. Marcy, then one of the justices of the Supreme Court of New York. The first indictment tried was that against Ezekiel Jewett. Orsamus Turner was called as a witness; but, before answering any questions, desired to consult with his counsel. This was refused, and the examination proceeded. He was presently asked whether the defendant, Jewett, was one of the persons consulted with, in relation to separating Morgan from his friends in Batavia, as a means of suppressing the contemplated publication of a book containing the secrets of freemasonry. He declined answering it, on the ground that it would implicate him in a prosecution for the murder of Morgan. The court told him that he was bound to know that he was guilty of the murder of Morgan, and that his answer would afford a key by which his guilt would be exposed, before he could refuse to answer on that ground. The court overruled the claim of privilege, and told the witness he must answer; to which he answered, "I will not answer." He was then sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days, and to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars. He was then asked whether he knew that Jewett was applied to for a place in or about Fort Niagara, for the purpose of confining William Morgan. This he refused to answer, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days. He was then asked whether he was present when the subject of preparing a place for the confinement of Morgan was discussed, in the presence of the defendant. This, also he refused to answer, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days. *During his confinement, this witness was supplied by his masonic friends with every luxury that the country could furnish and that money could procure; he was constantly visited by his masonic brethren, and their wives and daughters; and at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, was conducted from the jail to his residence in a coach and four, with attending masons, shouting at the triumph of crime over justice!*

"But to return to the trial. Eli Bruce was called to the stand, and refused to be sworn saying, "I was once before sworn and examined, and no good came of it." He was sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of Ontario county for thirty days. John Whitney was next called, and he, also, refused to be sworn. He was sentenced to thirty days" imprisonment, and to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars.

"Upon the same trial, William P. Daniels was examined, and refused to answer whether he was at Solomon C. Wright's house on the evening before the installation of a chapter in Lewistown, and deliberately swore, that the answer to the question "would involve him in a crime more serious than a misdemeanor—an indictment against him as an accessary, before the fact, to the murder of Morgan." He was warned that he must know more of the fact that Morgan was murdered, than the public generally did, before he could make such an excuse, and he was cautioned as to the consequences of his swearing falsely; but he presisted in his refusal, and in the reason assigned for it, and of course was excused from answering the main question. He, too, was attended by counsel, whom he consulted as questions were propounded to him.

"After such refusals, and a thousand prevarications of other witnesses, the defendant was acquitted, although not an individual who heard the trial had a doubt of his guilt.

"The indictment against Jeremiah Brown was also brought on to trial, and the same solemn farce was gone through, which resulted in his acquittal.

"During these trials, Judge Marcy rejected one Mason as a juror, on the ground that he had voluntarily entered into obligations which were incompatible with the impartial discharge of his duty. He admitted another mason as a juror, between whose case and that of the former no difference could be perceived but this, that the latter juror declared he did not himself think his masonic obligations would sway him.

"Much had been expected from this court, from the circumstance that one of the highest judicial officers of the state had been taken from his appropriate duties and sent to hold the circuit. It was supposed that his learning, talents and energy would have commanded respect and deference and would penetrate the thick cloud that hung over the deeds of darkness respecting Morgan. *But masonic obligations were found superior to the arm of the law, and Justice was vanquished in her own temple.*—The court adjourned, after a session of more than three weeks, without accomplishing any thing.

"At the Ontario Sessions, in February, 1830, James Mather was fined twenty-five dollars, for his contempt in not appearing as a witness at a former court.

"In November, 1830, at the Ontario Sessions James Gillis was tried on his indictment, and acquitted. The then special counsel made no objections to masons sitting as jurors.

"In March 1831, another special circuit was held in the county of Niagara, by Judge Nelson then recently appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court. The indictment against Elisha Adams was brought to trial, and after a long examination of numerous witnesses, which established in the minds of all whose minds were susceptible of the impressions of truth, the undoubted guilt of the defendant; yet one of the jurors, by the name of William Willson, eleven brethern, expressly declaring that he would not believe witnesses who had violated their masonic obligations. The jury were accordingly discharged. The miserable Adams has since been called to another bar, where no mystic ties and no impious oaths will screen him from an all-seeing eye.

"Parkhurst Whitney, Noah Beach, Samuel M. Chubbuck, Timothy Shaw, and William Miller, were also brought to trial. Whitney, Beach and Miller, were acquitted; the jury could not agree as to Shaw and Chubbuck, and they were discharged. Norman Shepard and Henry Maxwell were also tried and acquitted, the witnesses not remembering, on the trial, facts that they acknowledged they had sworn to before the grand jury, or remembering them in such a manner as rendered them nugatory. Nothing worthy of special notice occurred at these trials beside what has been mentioned. After a session of some weeks, Judge Nelson adjourned his court leaving the investigation very much where Judge Marcy had left it. It was impossible to obtain convictions if masons were on the jury. In other cases, witnesses absconded, or refused to answer, or answered so equivocally that no reliance could be placed on their testimony. One of them, by the name of Murdock, purposely absented himself in a neighboring county, until the trials were over.

"During all these trials, of which an account has been given, beginning with that of Elihu Mather, the same corps of counsel appeared for the defendants, indiscriminately.—They were gentlemen of distinguished professional character, who were not in the habit of bestowing their services gratuitously. They spent months in this service, absent from their families and their business. The enormous expense which must have been incurred in their employment could not have been defrayed by the defendants in all cases, for they are known to be utterly unable to do so. Speculation, of course, has been afloat, as to the source whence their compensation was derived. After the evidence which was given on one of the trials, of application being made to a distant chapter to contribute to the defence of the persecuted masons in the west of New York; and after the developements which have recently been made of appropriations by the Grand Lodge of one hundred dollars to Eli Bruce, and by the Grand Chapter of New York of one thousand dollars for an indefinite charity, which has never been accounted for or explained,—it is not a very irrational conclusion that the masonic body, as such, have furnished the means of defending these criminals. It should be known, that the laws of New York make ample provision for counsel for those prisoners who are unable to employ them.

"Immediately after the termination of the last trials at Lockport, before-mentioned, in April, 1831, the statute, authorizing the appointment of a special counsel, expired by its own limitation; and the majority of the committee of the assembly of New York, to which the subject was referred, refused to recommend a renewal of the law. There remain four of five indictments still undetermined. With the insufficient means of the county attorneys, who are the public prosecutors, to contend against such obstacles as are constantly interposed, and with the general impression, that all attempts to obtain a fair administration of justice in these cases, will be fruitless, it is presumed that no further trials will be had. The sword of justice has fallen pointless and blunted at the feet of freemasonry.

"In May, 1831, Solomon C. Wright was brought to trial on the indictment against him for perjury, at the Ontario General Sessions.—He had sworn that no suspicious carriage had arrived at his house in September, 1826, and had denied other circumstances calculated to identify the persons and the carriage conveying Morgan. On his trial, it was abundantly shown that his testimony in these respects was false; but the court held that the materiality of these facts, in the original case, was not sufficiently shown, and he, too, was acquitted.—This is the last trial that has taken place, growing out of the abduction of William Morgan.

"*It is not inappropriate to the subject of this report to state, that the five persons who have been convicted, either upon their own confessions or upon coe most conclusive proofs, of a participation in the forcible abduction of William Morgan,—to wit, Chesebro, Sawyer, Lawson, Bruce and Whitney,—remain in full standing and fellowship, as members of the masonic order, and have not, in any way, been proceeded against by the lodges or chapters.* One of those under indictment, Simeon B Jewett, has been elevated to high and distinguished honors in the fraternity, and notice of the fact has been publicly advertised in the newspapers of New York. Probably such an impudent defiance of the public authority has no parallel in our history.

"It is also proper to remark, in connexion with this subject, that in the winter of 1830, a petition was presented to the Assembly of New York, praying that an inquiry might be instituted by that body into the conduct of the Royal Arch Chapter of that state, particularly in appropriating money to assist the kidnappers in escaping from justice, and that the act incorporating the chapter might be repealed. This petition was shuffled off by a reference of it, on the order of the house, to the attorney general, who was himself member of the same royal arch chapter

"The duty imposed on this committee has now been discharged. It is regretted that so much of detail became necessary, in order to present the facts and incidents required by the resolution of the Convention. Although many of these details are familiar to most of the members, yet many of them are presumed to be new. Their collection into one mass, and their arrangement in the order of events in which they occurred, will give to every one, however familiar with the general history of the case, a more clear and distinct perception of that body of evidence which, in the judgment of your committee, establishes beyond the possibility of contradiction, the systematic interference of the masonic fraternity, to defeat the regular administration of justice. It remains for an intelligent people to weigh these facts, to compare them with the terms of the masonic obligations, with the whole object and spirit of the fraternity, and

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE & Co.

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D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 26, 1841.

PANTOLOGY, or a systematic survey of Human Knowledge; proposing a classification of all its branches, and illustrating their history, relations, uses, and objects, &c. By ROSWELL PARK, A. M., professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, in the University of Pennsylvania. *Philadelphia*, HOGAN & THOMPSON: *Pittsburgh*, C. H. KAY, & Co.

This is a handsome octavo of near six hundred pages, containing a fund of knowledge, judiciously classified and arranged, that cannot be found in any other single work that ever came from the Press. It fills a gap that has long been evident to the discerning student, and is calculated to facilitate, in a great degree, the systematic pursuit of knowledge.

Human Knowledge, in this work, is divided into four great classes, called *Provinces*, as follows: 1. *Psychonomy*, including the laws of the mind, or intellectual sciences; 2. *Ethnology*, or the study of nations, geographically and historically: 3. *Physiconomy*, or the laws of the material world; and 4. *Technology*, or the study of the arts which relate to material objects. Each of these Provinces is subdivided into four *departments*, and each department embraces a group of several branches of knowledge that are closely related to each other.

It is in fact a bird's eye view of human knowledge, so classified that the mind can grasp it at one view, and thereby survey it in all its parts, relations, dependencies and uses. It is just such a book as we have long wanted, and will prove of incalculable service to the self-instructing student, whose access to books is limited. He can here take a survey of the vastness of human knowledge, the relations that the different parts sustain to each other, and strike out a course to follow.

Every subject in the whole range of human knowledge is here treated of in a brief, but condensed and lucid manner. It will prove, from its admirable system, of great help to the memory, and will open up stores of knowledge to hundreds that they would otherwise have been deprived of.

In order to give our readers some idea of Mr. PARK's great powers of condensation, and happy manner of conveying information, we will make an extract from the work itself, taken from the first *Province*, called *Psyconomy*, and from the 3d *department* called *Nomology*, and from the 4th chapter, under the head of MUNICIPAL LAW, and from the second *section*, *as follows*.

"The *Laws of Property*, are included by Blackstone under the title, Rights of Things; a term borrowed from the Roman law. *Property*, is any thing deemed valuable, which can be exclusively owned by one person; whether in actual possession, or in expectancy, as when secured by contracts, or expected by inheritance. *Personal property*, or *personality*, includes moveable articles, called goods and chattels; but *Real property*, or *reality*, includes things fixed and immoveable, and hence said to be tangible; as lands, tenements, and hereditaments. The word *tenement*, comprehends not only land itself, but the fixtures upon it, and privileges connected with it. Lands are termed *corporeal hereditaments*, while easements, or privileges, which may be held distinct from the land itself, as right of way, right of rivers, commons, and the like, are termed *incoporeal hereditaments*. The right of real property, in our country, rests originally on first possession, or purchase from the aborigines; and it is generally held *allodially*, that is, by independent right; and not, as it is often held in Europe, by *feudal tenure*.

"An *Estate*, is an interest in any real property. An estate in *possession*, is one actually held: but estate in *reversion*, is one which by law will revert to the person claiming it, after the temporary right of some other person to it has expired. An estate in *remainder*, is one expressly granted to the expectant, after the termination of some previous grant or particular estate in the same. A *freehold estate*, is one held in fee simple, subject to no conditions or contingencies; and an estate *in fee*, is one which, at the death of its owner, if not otherwise disposed of by him, descends to his heirs. An estate *for life*, is one terminating with the life of the tenant, or of some other person; the tenant holding it either for life, or for, that is, during another's life. An estate *for years*, is one secured to the tenant, by lease, for a certain period. An estate *tail* or *entailed*, is one which must revert to the grantor, in case the grantee should not, at his decease, leave heirs as prescribed: and an estate *in trust*, is one conveyed to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit or use of a third party, called the beneficiary, or *cestui que trust*. An estate *in severalty*, is one entirely owned by a single person; but an estate in *joint tenancy*, *in coparcenary*, or *in common*, has two or more owners; with certain differences implied by these several terms.

"A *title*, which is the evidence of right to an estate, may be acquired by occupancy for a sufficient time; by marriage; by descent or inheritance; by devise or bequest, that is, by the *will* of another; and by *deed* of purchase, or by mortgage, with failure of redemption. A *mortgage*, is the grant or conveyance of an estate in fee, as security for the payment of money; with the condition that if the money be duly paid, the grant shall hereby become void. A *contract*, is an agreement between two or more legal persons, respectively to do or not to do a certain thing or things, for a consideration therein specified. Such are indentures, deeds, bonds, mortgages, policies of insurance, and promissory notes. A *promise*, differs from a contract, in having no specified considerations or inducement. A *will*, or testament, is a voluntary instrument, disposing of the testator's property, after his decease."

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—The St. Louis Republican comes to us to-day with an advertisement marked for insertion in our paper, offering $200 reward for certain runaway slaves. We notice this matter in order to inform our southern exchanges, that we make it a rule to decline all such advertisements. We are always glad to receive the favors of our friends, as our principal support depend upon our advertising patronage, but *theatre*, *circus* and *runaway slave* advertisements we beg leave to decline from conscientious scruples.

WESTERN ARMORY.—There was a respectable meeting at the Council Chamber, at Cincinnati, on Friday evening last, to hear the report of the Committee on the Western Armory. JUDGE HALL, in behalf of the Committee, read the report, which is said to be an able one, and the meeting ordered it printed in pamphlet form. We again ask, what is the Pittsburgh Committee doing?

The Advocate says that it presumes the reason why we republish the report of Mr. SPENCER now, "is to invite Antimasons to maintain an exclusive organization so far as county offices are concerned." Our neighbor is in this case, as usual with him in judging of our motives, mistaken. Antimasons do not need inciting to maintain their organization—that they are fully resolved to do, and more so now than before the late election.

Our reasons for publishing this admirable report were given when we commenced its publication, and are our *true* ones. We look upon that report as affording an unanswerable argument for the necessity of preserving political action, until Masons are willing voluntarily to give up their unnecessary and unjustifiable combination, in submission to the will of the people, or ate put down and completely shorn of their strength, by the power of public opinion, and the strong arm of the law.

Our neighbor professes to be an Antimason, and as this report is a strong and lucid Antimasonic document, we commend it to his careful consideration, and it may be that in future his Antima onry will be of a more consistent character than it has been of late.

F. J. LEMOYNE, the abolition candidate for governor, received 85 votes in Washington county, at the late election.

TENNESSEE.—The House of Representatives of this state have passed a resolution to go into an election of two United States Senators, on Saturday, 23d inst.

ROBBERY.—The Cincinnati Gazette says that JOHN SALA, from Canton, Ohio, was robbed at Franklinton, Ohio, on the 16th inst., of articles and money of considerable value. Mr. Sala, with his family, were on their way to Indiana. The thieves carried off the boxes, &c., from the wagon standing in the yard.

INDIANA.—The New York Courier states that the contractors on the works in Indiana are about to take Indiana State bonds, in pay for their work. If this is so, the works will immediately go on to completion.

A SOUTHERN SCHEME.—The Huntingdon (Tenn.) Advertiser, proposes to form a new State, by adding the northern portion of the State of Mississippi, and that part of Kentucky which lies west of the Tennessee river, to the Western District of Tennessee.

DEATH OF MR. FORSYTH.

We regret to announce the death of the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, late Secretary of State of the United States. He expired at his residence in this city on Thursday evening, after a short illness from congestive fever.

Mr. Forsythe was born at Fredericksburg, Va., in October, 1781. He graduated at Princeton College iii 1799. He entered the practice of law at Augusta, Georgia, in 1802. Soon after he was appointed Attorney General of the State, and rapidly rose to distinction.—In 1812 he was elected a Representative in Congress. From 1814 to 1818 he was chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, in which position he sustained Mr. Madison and the war with Great Britain. In 1818 he was elected a member of the U. S. Senate, where he took his seat in November of that year.

In 1819 he was appointed Minister to Spain, where he became involved in the controversy in relation to our treaty with that country, settling differences, ceding the Floridas, &c., which lasted until October, 1820. With the exception of a brief visit to the U. States, he continued at Madrid until 1823, when he returned to this country, and having in the mean time been re-elected to Congress, he resumed his seat in the house of Representatives in December of that year, and was restored to the chairmanship of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, which he continued to occupy as long as he remained in that body.

In Oct. 1827, he was elected Governor of Georgia. After filling that post two years, he returned to Washington as Senator of the U. S. in place of Mr. Berrien; that post he filled from 1829 until the summer of 1834, when, on the resignation of Mr. McLane as Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth was called to that Department by President Jackson. That office he filled during the residue of Gen. Jackson's term, and continued to hold it until the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration, when he was succeeded in office by Mr. Webster. Mr. Forsyth has continued to reside in this city during the past summer, and had reached the age of 61 years.—*Madisonian, Oct.* 23.

THE CABINET AND MR. SPENCER.

It is intimated in one or two Northern papers that the selection of Mr. Spencer for the War Department was not acceptable to the other members of the Cabinet, and that they did not confide in him.

This charge is wholly destitute of foundation. The selection of Mr. Spencer was hailed by those who were destined to be his colleagues, with pleasure and with confidence. They knew him better, personally and by reputation, than these assailants knew either. At the time of Mr. Spencer's selection, there were but two members of the Cabinet present in Washington, both of whom, to our personal knowledge, not only approved of it, but desired his acceptance. Every thing that has since occurred, has proved their high estimate of Mr. Spencer's character, and led to a cordial, confiding, and useful intercourse among all the members of the Executive Administration.—*Madisonian.*

Resumption of Specie Payments.—One of the prominent inducements held out to the people to vote for Porter, was, that if elected, he would compel the Banks of the State to resume specie payments.

Porter has been elected, and we now call upon his party to redeem the pledge made to the people. We hope the call will be re-echoed throughout the Commonwealth. The people have been too long gulled by this cry against the Banks, whilst those crying the loudest are found to be the fast friends of those institutions!

Let every section of the State call for an early resumption of specie payments; and let every Bank be closed that has not specie sufficient to redeem its issues. This is due to the people—to those who toil and labor for their living, as well as to the honor and prosperity of the Commonwealth. Let us have good SOUND SPECIE PAYING BANKS, or NO BANKS AT ALL!

We make this call thus early, for the purpose of reminding the Federalists of one of their promises; and shall not fail to shake it under the nose of their party on all fitting occasions. Our party always redeems its promises, unless prevented by treachery; we shall expect the same from the Federal party.—*Lan. Examiner.*

CASE OF THE AFRICANS OF THE AMISTAD.—We regret to learn from the Emancipator that the effort making to obtain sufficient funds to re-convey these much wronged Africans to their own country is not as successful as it should be.

In aid of the grand purpose the Committee addressed an application to the President of the United States, asking the co-operation of the General Government in this act of justice and humanity, and the rather as in the original decree of the Circuit Court (against which the claimants appealed) it was ordered that "these Africans be delivered to the Executive for the purpose of being sent to their own country, under the act of Congress of 1818 for the suppression of the slave trade."

The following reply was received from the acting Secretary of State:

(COPY)

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, 6th October, 1841.

"Sir;—I am instructed by the President to inform you that he knows of no provision of Law to cover the case presented in your letter to the Secretary of State, of the 23d ultimo, and further, that there is no ship of War present destined to the coast of Africa.

"The President regrets this state of things, as it deprives him of the pleasure which he would otherwise have in aiding the unfortunate Africans to return to their native country.

"I have the honor to be your ob't servant,

(signed) FLETCHER WEBSTER,
Acting Sec'y.

"Lewis Tappan, Esq., New York."

It is well said by the Emancipator, that the regret here expressed by the President, that he cannot "have the pleasure of aiding the unfortunate Africans to return to their native country," is honorable to that high functionary, and contrasts favorably with the horrid alacrity manifested by Mr. Van Buren, when President, to deliver those wretched captives over to a cruel death.

As our readers may have forgotten this incident, we re-produce the order which was issued by Mr. Van Buren to the Commander of the U. S. Schooner Grampus, to receive and convey to torture and death men as free as the President himself. This was when it was thought the District Court would condemn them, and was intended to prevent an Appeal.

ORDER.

"The Marshall of the United States for the District of Connecticut, will deliver over to Lieut. John S. Paine, of the United States Navy, and aid in conveying on board the schooner Grampus, under his command, all the negroes, late of the Spanish schooner Amistad, in his custody, under process now pending before the circuit court of the United States for the district of Connecticut For so doing, this order will be his warrant.

"Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 7th day of January, A. D., 1840.

M. VAN BUREN."

How advantageously does the genuine Southern man show in this matter alongside the Northernman with Southern principles.—*N. Y. Amer.*

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

BENNET A. CRAWFORD, of New Orleans, to be Judge of the U. States, for the District of Louisiana, in the place of Theodore H. McCaleb, deceased.

JOSEPH S. SANCHEZ, to be Marshal of the U. States, for the Eastern District of Florida, re-appointed.

THOMAS CLAIBORNE, to be Marshal of the United States, for the Middle District of Tennessee, in the place of S. B. Marshal, resigned.

ANDREW PALMER, to be deputy Postmaster, at Toledo, in the State of Ohio.

JOHN L. YANTIS, to be Register at Lexington, Missouri.

WILLIAM Y. STRONG, to be Receiver at Chillicothe, Ohio.

The editor of the Savanah Georgian has the following table respecting the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He states that they were born as follows:

Virginia,	9	Delaware,	3
Massachusetts,	8	New York,	3
Maryland,	5	New Hampshire,	1
South Carolina,	4	Maine,	1
Pennsylvania,	4	Ireland,	3
New Jersey,	4	England & Wales,	3
Connecticut,	4	Scotland,	2

Of the Presidents of the Old Congress,
3 were from Virginia,
2 " " Massachusetts,
2 " " South Carolina,
2 " " Pennsylvania,
and one each from Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

Of the General Revolutionary Officers,

Massachusetts furnished	10
Virginia	7
New York	5
Connecticut	5
Pennsylvania	4
Maryland	3
South Carolina	2
New Hampshire	2
North Carolina	2
New Jersey	2

and one each from Georgia and Rhode Island.

From all these tables it will be evident that the two states which have had the most influence in our councils, civil and militaay, are Virginia and Massachusetts.

The great drama of the Revolution opened at Lexington in one, and closed at Yorktown in the other. The President of the first Congress was from one; the first President of the Union was from the other. The first signer of the Declaration of Independence was from one; the first signer of the Constitution of the U. States from the other. The great leaders of the Federal and Democratic parties, Adams and Jefferson, resided in Massachusetts and Virginia; each was Vice President; each a signer of the Declaration of Independence; each a negotiator of his country's treaties in Europe, and having both served with noblest integrity, their day and generation, they were together summoned hence, and on the fiftieth anniversary of that immortal day which saw them together pledging "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors," in the cause of Independence, they departed from earth, borne upwards by anthems of a nation's Jubilee.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.—By the way of Savannah we have later news from Florida. Several murders have recently been committed in East Florida by a party of 15 or 20 Indians, who had attacked five different places. On their retreat from one of their excursions, they came across the encampment of Capt. Fulton's 2d Dragoons, and imediately attacked it. They were quickly repulsed, however.

Hospitaka's people have failed to come in at Tampa, as they promised. Only about 60 of his band are there. Tigertail, it was thought, would keep his promise and surrender.—*N. Y. American.*

U. S. Navy and Army.—The official Army Register for 1841, states that the United States army, in officers and men, numbers 12,539—the militia, 1,503,592.

The American navy is composed of

Ships of the line, (74 and 120 guns)	11
" razee, (50 guns)	1
Frigates, 1st class, (44 guns)	11
" 2d class, (36 guns)	2
Sloops of war, (16 to 20 guns)	21
Brigs, " (10 guns)	4
Schooners, (4 to 10 guns)	8
Steamers, (two frigates)	4
Store ships, &c.	3
Total,	65

WESTERN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

We noticed a few days ago the meeting of this Convention, and the handsome appearance of their procession. We glean some of the most interesting items of the doings of the Convention from Harris' Intelligencer of Saturday.

The following societies were represented in the Convention.

Sharpsburgh T. A. society; M'Keesport T. A. society; Bethany T. A. society; Green Grove T. society Washington T. A. S. of Waynesburgh; Connellsville T. A. society; Cross Creek T. society; Unity and Youngstown T. society; Harmony and Zelienople T. A society; Pine Township T. A society; Smith township, Washing. co. T. society; West Alexandria T. society; Middletown, Monongalia co. Va. T. A. society, Portersville T. A. society; Freeport T. A. society; Ross township T. society; Pleasant Hill T. A society; Jefferson T. society; the Glass and Iron T. society of Pittsburgh; Congruity and Salem T. society; Sugar Creek and Franklin T. A. society; Temperanceville Total Abstenence Society; New Geneva T. A. society; Union T. society; Piney Fork T. society; Washington T. A. S. of Monongahela City; Plum Creek T. A. society; W. T. A. society of New Salem, Fayette co. Pa.; Forks of Youghiogheny T. A. society; Wellsburgh, Va., T. A. society; W. T. society of Franklin; W. T. A. society of Uniontown; Bethel T. society, Sewicklyville T. A. society; Fairmount T. A society; Bowries run T. A. society; East Liberty T. A. society; Lebanon T. A. society; North Huntington T. A. society; Westmoreland T. society; Franklin T. A. society of Washington co; Mt. Pleasant T. society of Westmoreland co; Butler T. A. society; Highland congregation T. A. society; Washington T. A. society of Middlesex; Lawrenceville T. A. society.

After the convention was organized on Wednesday, a committee to prepare business was appointed, and the Convention eloquently addressed by Rev. A. M. BRYAN, and JOHN D. MAHON, Esq.

The business committee reported a resolution to adjourn till Thursday morning at ten o'clock, to meet in Liberty street, and after marching through the city, to go to the Methodist Church, at the corner of Hay and Liberty streets.

At the appointed time, the Convention met; and after marching through Liberty, Water, Wood, Market, and Front, and thence up Liberty to the Methodist Church, which was soon filled with a large and most respectable audience, (the gallery being appropriated for ladies and youth,) the banners were planted each side of the pulpit.

The Synod of Pittsburgh, being in session in Dr. Herron's Church, adjourned, and in a body agreed to attend the Convention.

The President called upon the Rev. Mr. Sisson to open with prayer.

The following Report and resolutions were then presented and read by Walter Craig, Esq., Chairman of the Committee.

1. Resolved, That whereas the legitimate object of government is to protect and ameliorate the condition of man, it follows as an act of justice, that a system of revenue calculated to injure the health and social comforts of the people, and destroy the moral and physical energies of the community, should be repealed.

2. And whereas, the use of intoxicating drink as a beverage is not only unnecessary, but a positive injury to the human system, producing the most deleterious effects on society, by a continual increase of pauperism and crime. And whereas, the laws of Pennsylvania in relation to Tavern License countenance, encourage and legalize the sale and use of ardent spirits as a beverage, therefore,

3. Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of Temperance throughout the State of Pennsylvania, to petition the next Legislature for the total abolition of the License System for the sale of ardent spirits; and if the Legislature do not think proper to co nply with this request, ask for the passage of a law authorizing the citizens of every borough and township within the State to determine by vote at the next election, whether there shall be any licensed tavern within their respective limits or not.

Resolved, That the Governor of Pennsylvania be requested to communicate his views to the next Legislature on the subject of repealing the laws which authorize the Courts to grant license for the sale of intoxicating drink.

5. Resolved, That mankind has long suffered under the effects of intemperance, and as drunkards are laboring to free themselves from its degradation and bondage, they are entitled to all the support and encouragement that the community can give in such a laudable undertaking.

6. Resolved, That the Convention very gratefully acknowledge the interposition of Divine Providence in redeeming from degradation thousands of our fellow men who had almost destroyed themselves by intemperance.

After the above resolutions were reported and read, the question was then put, shall this report be adopted, and the report was adopted unanimously.

After the above report was read, it was moved and seconded and passed unanimously, and requested to be published in all the papers of Pittsburgh and the State of Pennsylvania, friendly to the great cause of Temperance.—The following gentlemen then addressed the convention in a most eloquent and happy manner, the Hon. Judge Shaler, Rev. W. Wood, of Green county, Dr. W. Elder, and committing the business of the Convention to the Select Committee appointed for its arrangement, it was moved and seconded that we adjourn *sine die*, concluding prayer by Rev. Dr. Presley.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 27, 1841.

THE RIVER.—About three feet water in the channel, and falling slowly. Several boats are preparing to leave, and the landing presents a lively appearance. The Lehigh, for St. Louis, Cicero, Orpheus and North Bend, for Louisville, left yesterday; and the Expert, Tioga, Wm. Penn, and New York, for St. Louis, and the Forrest for Cincinnati, have steam up for departure to-day. Most of these boats have fine accommodations, and offer a good opportunity for those who wish to go west.

MR. WEBSTER'S POSITION.—The position in which Mr. WEBSTER is placed by the late vetoes of the President and the consequent resignation of the secretaries, has been the prolific cause of much newspaper remark, and some controversy. One most general remark has been that it was not conceiveable how he could maintain his present position with honor, after the disclosures that had been made; although there was an almost general desire that he should retain his office. Many papers have said that his course has shaken their confidence in his integrity, and some have attacked him openly.

For our part our confidence in his integrity and sound judgment has not been destroyed.—We have never doubted the soundness of his Whig principles, nor of his determination to discharge his duty to the country, on his own plan, irrespective of the opinions of other individuals. Not but what we believe that it would have given Mr. WEBSTER great pleasure to have acted harmoniously in every thing with the retiring members, but his duty to the country, to the great Harrison party, and to the memory of the departed patriot who placed him in office, required his holding on to the trusts committed to him, as long as he could do so consistently with his own honor and the welfare of the country.

We have for some weeks thought of publishing some able articles, in defence of Mr. WEBSTER's position, from the New York Tribune, but were deterred by a rumor of Mr. WEBSTER's intended resignation; but as the rumor is now positively contradicted in quarters that are probably well informed on the subject, we give the first of the articles to-day, and commend it, and those that follow, to the candid consideration of our readers. The editor of the Tribune in introducing them to the public says that they are written by a distinguished friend of the Secretary of State, and deserve an attentive and considerate perusal. The first number will be found in another column.

MR. WEBSTER'S POSITION.—No. I.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

The question is frequently asked whether Mr. Webster ought to have resigned the office of Secretary of State. Will you allow me to submit my thoughts on this subject, which it seems to me, is a very important one, and deserves a cool and candid discussion.

In answering the question proposed, it is well to understand distinctly the relation existing between the President and what is called his Cabinet.

We all know that it is a maxim of the English law that the King can do no wrong. Such is the reverence which is paid to the royal person that acts of State, justly liable to censure, are usually supposed to flow from the advice of the Administration. The ministers are held responsible for acts of royalty. Hence it follows that the advice of Cabinet Ministers in England must be followed, or they will, of course, resign. Quite a different doctrine prevails in this country. The President is elected by the People; he is responsible for his acts, and for his omissions of duty, to the People; he cannot cast the responsibilities upon others. Chancellor Kent, in his Commentaries, justly remarks: "The inviolability of any officer of the Government is incompatible with the republican theory, as well as with the principles of retributive justice. The President, as well as all other officers of the United States, may be impeached by the House of Representatives for treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors, and upon conviction by the Senate, removed from office."

The President may undoubtedly require the opinions in writing, or otherwise, of the heads of the Executive Departments upon any act or measures connected with the discharge of his official duty; but he is not bound to concur in those opinions; he is not required to follow the advice given him by his constitutional advisers. Nor is it a just cause of offence to the Secretaries giving advice if it is not pursued. President Washington called upon the heads of Department composing his Administration for their opinions on the subject of a National Bank; the Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. Hamilton, was in favor of such an institution; the Secretary of State, Mr. Jefferson, opposed it. The advice of Mr. Jefferson was not taken, yet he never considered this difference of opinion between the President and himself as just cause of displeasure, or a reason why he should withdraw from the Administration of General Washington. Nor is it believed that if, contrary to the opinion of General Hamilton, the first Bank bill had been returned with objections, he would have deemed himself called upon to resign, although in that case there would have been a plausible apology of resignation, for it is very reasonable that if the President and the Head of a Department cannot agree on important subjects *belonging to that Department*, the head of the Department should see fit to retire. The enlightened and patriotic Secretaries composing President Washington's Administration, in the primitive days of the Constitution, when it was fresh from the hands of its authors, understood the responsibilities that attached to their respective offices; they differed in opinion, but that difference was no cause of separation—it furnished no ground for their abandoning posts to which they had been assigned with the full approbation of the country.

Secondly, The President has the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the Secretaries, or heads of the several Executive Departments; but when appointed, they are in office under the Constitution and the law; they are not his servants, but the servants of the People. The President, in making nominations to these offices, exercises a power in trust under the Constitution, but the persons for whose benefit the power is conferred on him—or, as the lawyers would say, the *cestui que trusts*—are the People of the United States. The President has, too, the power in trust of removal from office, but he has no more power of removing one of the Secretaries of an Executive Department, than he has of removing the District Attorney of the United States for this District, the Marshal, the Collector of the Port, or the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. It may be well to remark here, that Mr. Webster always contended that, according to the true meaning of the Constitution, removals from office should be made by and with the advice of the Senate, as well as appointments; but the practice under the Government had so long been opposed to this construction, that it was too late to set it up.

By the exercise of the same power required to remove Gen. Scott from the command of the Army, the President can remove Daniel Webster from the office of Secretary of State. Both these high officers are the servants of the Republic, and their constituency, like that of the President himself, is composed of the whole People of the United States. Like the President, they hold offices under the Constitution and the law, they have legal and constitutional duties incumbent on their respective offices, not connected with or dependent on the volition of the President. The duties thus imposed on heads of Departments they must perform on their own responsibility, wholly independent of the President, except they would naturally consult him on important matters; but the responsibility is theirs, not his. Thus the Secretary of the Treasury is to make an annual statement of the navigation and commerce of the Country, &c., &c. And thus the duty of causing an enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, or census, as we call it, is devolved on the Secretary of State, without any reference to the President. Other examples could be given.

Many persons are in the habit of considering the high officers of State who are some times, though erroneously, called Cabinet ministers, as mere dependents—subordinate functionaries to the President. Nothing can be more erroneous; they are as much subordinate to Congress as to the President, and Congress not unfrequently, by resolution, makes direct calls upon these heads of Departments for facts and opinions. From the erroneous view adverted to has arisen the idea that if a head of department is not agreeable to the President, it argues a lack of proper spirit and is dishonorable in him to hold his place, and he is bound voluntarily to retire. A Secretary's duty is far different from this; he is bound to remain at his post and never quit it, until compelled, so long as he may be useful to the country. The question for him to propound to himself is not what the President wants, but what the people desire; not what are the opinions of the trustee of the appointing power, but what are the opinions of the great body of persons for whose benefit the trust is held. It is quite conceivable that the President might earnestly desire to get rid of a person holding office, and whom he has the power to remove, while the people who clothed the President with that power, might wish to retain the officer. Instance the case of secretary Duane, during President Jackson's administration.

The Secretary of the Treasury had power by law to remove the government deposites from the United States Bank. Mr. Duane, the incumbent of the office, decided that there was no good reason for the exercise of this power. General Jackson wished the Secretary to remove the deposites, and contended that the Secretary was bound to obey him, because he, the President, had the power of removing Mr. Duane, but this gentleman refused to obey the mandate of the President, and retained his office *until he was turned out*. The Whigs of the country thought Mr. Duane pursued a right course; they did not accuse him of a want of proper spirit, or of being deficient in self respect, because he did not throw up his commission voluntarily, but compelled General Jackson to turn him out. Let it be once admitted that the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Secretary of State, or the head of any other department, holds power to be exercised for the benefit of the people, and it follows that he must never voluntarily relinquish his hold upon that power so long as he can wield it to this end. I shall, by your leave, sir, in one or two additional numbers, pursue the subject, and in the meantime, allow me to subscribe myself by a word which indicates the spirit in which I write.

CANDOR.

From the New York American, Oct 23.

LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Attack on the City of Canton by the combined British Forces.

We despatched the steamboat *Rare*, at an early hour this morning, in search of the Naragansett, and have the pleasure of laying before the readers of the American, *eleven days later news from Canton.*

MACAO, May 23, 1841.

Dear Sir: You will see by the inclosed that hostilities have again commenced—the trade entirely stopped. All the foreigners have left Canton except the English forces.

Several of the factories have been partly demolished, and nearly all entirely plundered by the rabble and Chinese soldiers. We have news from Canton up to the morning of the 26th, at which time the English were still storming the city. The land forces had possession of the heights in the rear of the city, while the men-of-war had possession of the river in front and to the westward.

The loss of life on the part of the Chinese has been tremendous There are between 40 and 50 thousand Tartar and Chinese troops inside the city, into which the men-of-war are poring incessant volhes of shells and rockets, in order to drive them out to a close engagement with the English soldiers on the heights.

The English have sustained considerable loss. A portion of our establishment is here, some on board ship at Whampoa, and Mr. Delano close to the city, intending to land first opportunity in order to look after the factory and property left there.

We have been fortunate enough to get on board ship, and at this place in safety, every book, paper and account that we possess, though we evacuated the Factory in great haste, and but a few hours before the Chinese commenced the attack.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

LATER FROM CHINA.

FURTHER AND THE LATEST PARTICULARS.

At a late hour on Saturday evening, a second Edition of the New York American was issued. We subjoin the following copious and important details

On the 21st, Capt. Elliot issued at Canton the following

CIRCULAR.

"In the present situation of circumstances Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary feels it his duty to recommend that the British and other foreigners now remaining in the factories should retire from Canton before sunset."

"CHARLES ELLIOTT.
"H. M. Plenipotentiary.

"British Factory, 21st May, 1841."

On Friday, the 21st inst., all foreigners left Canton, pursuant to the above notice of Capt. Elliot, and went to Whampoa or retired on board boats in the river, with the exception of Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Morse, two American merchants. Immediately on the Factories being thus abandoned, the mob broke in, and were with great difficulty, driven back by the soldiery, who wanted no shares in the plunder.

The above named gentlemen were in great danger of violence from the mob and soldiers, but Mr. Morse, succeeded, by the assistance of a mandarin, to escape to the river and into a boat in which he reached Whampoa in safety, while Mr. Coolidge was, probably with a view to his protection, carried into the city.—A boat from the American ship Morrison, which with a crew of four, and three passengers, Messrs. Taylor, Miller and Gutierrez, left Canton for Whampoa on Friday, was near the French folly fired upon by the Chinese, and trying to escape by seeking shelter on board a tea-boat on the southern bank of the river, the passengers and crew were followed by the soldiers, who very severely maltreated them, wounding most of them, then carried them prisoners to the authorities at Canton.

The American Vice Consul went to Canton to demand the release of his countrymen, and we suppose that it was in consequence of his remonstrance that they were set at liberty in front of the factories, exposed to insults from the mob, although they had repeatedly but ineffectually demanded to be delivered to their countrymen at Whampoa, or on board an English ship of war. Without the means of getting away from Canton, the poor fellows had no other means of safety but to seek for shelter in the Consoo House, where, having reached, they were shut up and remained for several days, without food, apparently forgotten, until the 24th. Capt. Elliot, who, we suppose, must have been informed of their position, went there with a strong detachment of troops and released them from their imprisonment, sending them to Whampoa.

We are sorry to say that Mr. Miller has been so very badly wounded that his life is despaired of; one of the crew is likewise missing, probably killed, and all the others are more or less wounded, and suffering from the privations they have since endured. Mr. Coolidge has been liberated in the same manner as the others.

On the 22d the whole forces, naval and military had, by the Macao passage, arrived to within four or five miles from Canton—and even H. M. ship Blenheim had been able, in spite of her great draught of water to proceed thus far. A great many Chinese Chop boats were seized at Whampoa by the British and they afforded excellent conveyances for the troops.

On the 24th H. M. 26th Regiment, under command of Lieut. Colonel Mountain, took possession again of the foreign factories, and was just in time to save the greater part of them from destruction—driving from thence a mob of soldiers and thieves that had began to carry away whatever they could. They were too late, however, to save the Greek, Dutch and British Hongs—these have been completely sacked, every thing, even to the window frames, has been carried away, and a large quantity of valuable merchandize, chiefly woollens, which were stored in the Company's Godowns, have become a prey to the mob.

On the 25th the Cameronians were still in possession of the Factories, and the other troops, consisting of the 18th Royal Irish, H. M. 49th, the Madras 37th N. I., altogether 1700 men and 500 marines, had, after some hard fighting, taken possession of the heights to the north of Canton and driven all the Tartar troops into the city, which was being bombarded from the ships with round shot, shells and rockets. On the 26th a general attack, it is said was contemplated, and parties arrived yesterday from Whampoa, which they left late on that day, report having heard a heavy cannonade during the greatest part of the day. It is therefore, very probable that whilst we are writing, Canton is in possession of the English.

From the New York American.

ENGLAND.---RANDOM SKETCHES.

Birmingham Railway---Comparison of English and American Travellers---Meeting in Birmingham Town Hall---Rev. John Angell James---Sir J. Eardley Wilmot.

Dear C:

A trip to Birmingham. The railroad which unites London and Birmingham is admirably constructed. There is a finish about it and its appendages, for which we look in vain over our best American roads. The bridges which gracefully span it are of hewn stone; the sides of its cutting and its embankments are fortified with well-laid masonry, or adorned with bright carpets of green sward; and its depot-houses, with their solid materials and turretted walls, look like castles of the olden time in miniature. See the "Royal Mail Train" leaving the London station, and darting towards its northern destination, at the rate of thirty miles to the hour. The snorting, impatient locomotive is closely followed by coaches of the nobility and gentry, placed temporarily on *flats*, with powdered servants sitting outside to brave the cinders and the breeze, while "my lud and leddy" are snugly stowed away within. Then come the "First Class Carriages" displaying their polished mahogany-coloring, and blazing with gilt stars and England's proud escutcheon. How appositely their soft cushions and silk curtains are arranged to tempt one into a luxurious nap as the fiery centaur gallops along in search of Europe's toy shop. Succeeding this is the "Second Class," of humbler though respectable exterior, but cushionless and windowless, where the traveller of moderate pretensions can save a few shillings and reach Birmingham just as quick as his more aristocratic pioneer. To this is coupled the "Third Class," which nearly resembles stout farm-wagons, destitute of tops, and having seats without backs: Chartsts, and others of "the bone and sinew," ride here. Finally comes the "fourth class," (not unlike the third, except there are *no seats*,) which carried sheep and other quadrupeds up to the Metropolis last night, and brings *sans-culottes* and other bipeds down this morning---who, though of the lowest orders, are permitted to *stand up* for their rights and their rides. Thus that noted personage, the Travelling Public, disposes of the various branches of his numerous family, on the Birmingham railroad.

Would you know what most attracts my attention in English travel? If, some night, when dreaming softly in No. 64 of the Astor House, I had been transported across the Atlantic by magic, and awakened on the flying track of the Birmingham railroad, a glance would have convinced me I was out of the United States—*every thing goes so smoothly*. There is no fuss, no noise, no smoking, no swearing, no insolence, no inquisitorial questioning.

With a[n] English gentleman, every thing is always in good keeping with the occasion.—There is an appositeness in his manners which singles him out from the Frenchman, lavish of bows and grimace when he should be grave; or the Yankee, inquisitive and noisy when he should be silent. In nothing is this adaptation more striking than the article of *dress*. Sir John Bull, bart, never appears on the slippery pavement in morocco pumps, nor at a dinner party in boots. The barrister of ever so mean pretensions never enters his chambers disfigured with a beard of twenty four hours standing, nor would the Duke of Buccleuch follow his hounds in beaver and black broadcloth.—The Bond street exquisite is not an exception to this rule. To-day he will entertain a score or two of tailors to fit him for a "dining out," where you may meet him, dressed in the extreme of fashion. You would hardly recognize him to-morrow with gun and game-bag, rambling over the fields, grouse shooting, equipped in his fustian coat, gaiter pants, coarse boots, and jocky cap. This keen sense of propriety is not discarded when travelling. English gentlemen and ladies don't journey in fifty dollar broadcloth mantles and white muslin dresses. Their men-servants, mounted on the top of the coach, are dressed like the dandies who strut the North river steamers; while the finery of their nurses is in apt keeping with the gaudy tr

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 28, 1841.

ERRATUM.—Through mistake the word *continued* got in at the *beginning* of Mr. SPENCER's Report, in our paper of last week.

☞ We are under the neccesity of giving a less quanity of reading matter to-day than usual, but as we seldom ask a favor in this way, we confidently rely on the indulgence of our subscribers.

LATE FROM SANTA FE.—The St. Louis Republican of Oct. 21, states that a letter from Fort William on the Arkansas, dated Sept 21, says that the Texian forces had not yet arrived at Santa Fe, at the last accounts, but were hourly expected. The Governor was making preparations to give them a warm reception, but the people were inclined to surrender without opposition. It was believed that the preparations of the Governor were more for show than otherwise, as his individual interests would be promoted by the success of the Texians.

A fight between the Pawnees and Arrapahoes "came off" on the Arkansas, near Fort William, in August, in which the former lost seventy-four scalps.

THE PRESIDENT, at last accounts, was at Norfolk; visiting the public works and ships of the Navy.

CAUTION.—At Frammington, Mass., a few days since, a young man named HENRY COOLEDGE, having shaved the face of his dead father, previous to interment, soon after *applied the same razor to his own face.* Although his father had died a natural death, and nothing at all remarkable had been observed in the manner of his decease, the face and head of the son began to swell almost immediately after having finished the operation of shaving, and in a short time he was himself a corpse. Barbers, and others who shave deceased persons, should keep a shaving apparatus expressly for the purpose. Persons have before lost their lives in this way, while others have contracted disagreeable and obstinate diseases.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM CANTON.

We are again enabled to lay before out readers *later news from Canton*, conveying highly important intelligence, by a Postscript from the New York American, of Monday evening last.

THE CITY OF CANTON RANSOMED—FAITHLESSNESS OF THE CHINESE—PROBABLE RECOMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

Owing, we must presume, to inadvertence on the part of the consignees of the Narragansett, letters and papers were brought up by the steamboat employed by us hours in advance of the arrival of the ship, we did not receive the very important intelligence to the 20th June, from Canton, which we now subjoin.

The Narragansett sailed on the 1st June, and on reaching Angier Roads (in Java) remained there until 24th July. While there, Canton papers of 12 and 19th June were received, setting forth the following facts.

Previous to the Narragansett leaving Whampoa, the Chinese had agreed to pay six millions of dollars as a ransom for the city of Canton, one million of which had been delivered on board H. M. S. Hyacinth, on the 27th May.

On the 15th June, just before she left Macao Roads, news was received that fighting had again taken place with some newly arrived troops; and that a few foreigners who had returned to look after some of their property were again obliged to retire to their boats.

Annexed are a few extracts from the Canton Press, of the 12th and 19th June, kindly loaned to Mr. Low for a few moments, by the resident at Angier.

Arrangements made between H. M. Plenipotentiary and the three Imperial Commissioners.

1st. That all troops except those of the province, quit the city within 6 days, and proceed 60 miles.

2d. Six millions to be paid as a ransom for the city within one week, commencing 27th May. One million to be paid before sunset of that day. If the whole sum is not paid within 7 days, to be increased to 7 millions; if not paid within 14 days, to be increased in 8 millions; if not paid within twenty days, to be increased to 9 millions.

When the whole is paid, then the British forces to proceed outside the Bogue, and all the fortified places on the river to be restored, but not to be re-armed until all the affairs between the two countries are settled.

Losses occasioned by the destruction of the Spanish brig Bilbaino and the factories to be paid.

"The Quong-chow-foo shall produce full powers to conclude these arrangements on the part of the 3 commissioners."

The troops had returned to their ships previous to the 14th inst., after having suffered a great deal from exposure in the marshy ground back of the city. The Chinese even sent coolies to assist in taking their traps to the boats, being glad to help rid themselves of such troublesome visitors. When the troops were being drawn off, one company was found to be missing, but after a short search were descried up to their knees in a marsh defending themselves against superior numbers at the point of the bayonet, not being able to discharge their muskets on account of the rain which was then falling. They were rescued from their perilous situation by a detachment sent to their assistance with percussion locks.

Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, who commanded the Naval forces in the absence of Sir Gordon Bremer, died at Hong-Kong on the 14th June, and was buried at Macao, at his own request, in preference to the former place. It is supposed that his death was occasioned by heat and over fatigue attending the attack upon Canton. Great sickness also prevailed among the troops and seamen at Hong Kong. Capt. Elliott had been sick a week. Messrs. Morrison and Fearon, Interpreters, had also been very ill. Six million dollars had been paid—five in silver, and one in securities.

The forces had left the river, except the Calliope, and Herald at Whampoa. The Nimrod had sailed with despatches for Bengal.—Capt. Barlow was to proceed there to England with despatches for the Admiralty.

"Persons suffered losses by the destruction of the Factories, requested to hand in an inventory of the same to H. M. Plenipotentiary.

"Her Majesty's subjects warned that it is unsafe to proceed to Canton, or send ships to Whampoa, and recommended to go to Hongkong, and ratified that any attempt on the part of the Chinese, to interrupt freedom of trade and intercourse with Hongkong, would be answered with a strict blockade of Canton.

"On the 15th June the Chinese were again preparing great quantities of fire rafts, and large supplies of match string and money had been sent to Canton from the different provinces.

"A passenger in the Island Queen from Macao 10th June bound to Bombay with despatches to be forwarded to England, informed the residents at Angier that the sickness was so great at the Hong Kong that it carried off five principal officers in one day."

The ships Ann McKim, Huntress, Jas. Perkins, and Morrison, were at Whampoa on the 19th June. The M. had a cargo of cotton from Bombay. The A. Mc.K had a part of a cargo of cotton from Macao roads. The Huntress had two chops of tea on board. The probabilities were, that it would be some time before the vessels would load.

From the Xenia (Ohio) Free Press.

SCOTT MEETINGS.

Pennsylvania is beginning to move in favor of Gen. Scott for the Presidency in 1844.—Several of the Whig papers, the original friends of Gen. Harrison, expressed their preference for Gen. Scott some months since, but this they did as individuals. No attempt was made to organize a party in his behalf. Recently the friends of Mr Clay, in Philadelphia, held a meeting, nominated their favorite, and appointed a corresponding Committee to urge forward and complete the organization of the party. The friends of Gen. Scott seeing this have deemed it their duty to take decided ground in his behalf. With this view several meetings have been held in Harrisburgh, Gettysburgh and Lancaster.

We are particularly pleased to find that the meetings have not pledged themselves to the man regardless of his principles. Would it not be well for the friends of Gen. Scott to set forth in plain, unequivocal language, the principles for which they contend, and some of their leading measures of policy, and to ascertain whether Gen. Scott concurs with them in these. Until they do this they can hardly expect an efficient organization in his behalf. There is a frendly feeling towards Gen. Scott in Ohio, but his political principles are not sufficiently known to justify a commital in his favor. The Whigs of the west, we think, will hardly engage in another campaign without knowing what they are to fight for. They will enlist under no Cheiftain until they know his principles.

Some ardent friends of Henry Clay should, perhaps, be excepted, in this remark. They are marshaling their forces and we hear nothing of principles, or measures, except a United States Bank. And even this is presented in the same questionable shape that was given it before the last election. A fiscal Agent that should answer the purpose of the Government, and regulate the currency is all that is asked for. Such an Agent we have strong hopes of obtaining under the Administration of President Tyler. What will Clay's friends then have to contend for? They will not dare to insist upon a protective tariff.

A Lady's Blunder.—A fashionable lady in this city is going to have a house built soon, on one of the best sites in town. Every thing about she says is to be sublimated and splendiferous. There is to be a Porto Rico in front, a Pizarro in the rear, and a Lemonade all round it. The water is to come in at the side of the house in an Anecdote; the lawn in front is to be degraded, and some large fresh trees are to be supplanted into the Erie in the rear. This is the same lady who told Govenor Clinton how remarkable stormy it is apt to be when the sun is passing the "Penobscot."

TO PRINTERS---INK! INK!! INK!!!

740 LBS. WINTER BOOK AND NEWS PRINTING INK, manufactured by Johnson & Durant of Philadelphia, just received on consignment and for sale by

JOHN KNOX & Co.,
Grocers, corner 6th and Smith field streets.

N. B. A constant supply of Inks from the above manufactory always on hand, at the lowest market prices. J. K. & Co.

Oct. 28.—w2t*.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

WILL be disposed of at auction, on the 30th of November next, at the Allegheny Arsenal, near Pittsburgh, Pa., the following articles of condemned property, belonging to the United States and sold by order of the President, to wit:

18 Rifle Barrels;
133 Musket Locks;
3195 lbs. of wrought Scrap Iron;
3972 " of cast Scrap Iron;
2195 " of Scrap Steel and old Files;
399 " of Scrap Leather, russet;
300 " of " " black;
50 " of " " Luff;
3 one horse Carts;
1 one horse Wagon;
1 pair Smith's Bellows;
1 Bayonet Turning Machine.

Terms of sale, cash, in specie or specie funds.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

E. HARDING,
Oct 25.—d&wts. Capt. Commanding.

TIN PLATE, COPPER, &c.

THE undersigned have for sale on the most favorable terms, a large stock and variety of
Tin Plate, Brick and bar Tin.
Brazier's and Sheathing Copper;
Spelter Sheet Zinc;
Russia Sheet Iron, wire, &c., &c.
Which they will be constantly replenishing, direct from the foreign and home manufacturers.
☞ Old copper wanted.

KING & HOLMES,
No. 4 Wood street.
Oct 23, 1841.—w3t* Pittsburgh.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the District Court, of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 20th day of November, A. D., 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of David Drennen, of, in and to, or out of, all that certain piece of land situate in Fayette township, Allegheny county, containing about 160 acres, 3 roods and 30 perches strict measure, on the southeastwardly side of the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, bounded by the said road, by land of James Cowan, and by Chartier's Creek. Also, all that certain other piece of land containing 35 acres and 25 perches strict measure, situate in the township aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white oak, thence by land of Thomas Mathews, south 15¼ degrees, East 56 perches to a red oak, south one fourth, east 48 and 5-10 perches to a post, thence north 81, east 58 perches to a post, thence north 9, west 104 and 3-10th perches to a beech, and thence, by land of Alexander Ewing, south 84¼, west 57 perches to the place of beginning. [The said pieces of property being the same which William Ebbs, guardian of Margaret Cowan, by a deed bearing date the 8th day of June, A. D., 1838, conveyed to David Drennen.] Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David Drennen at the suit of Wm. Ebbs, guardian of Margaret Cowan.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Alexander M'Clurg, of, in and to, all that certain piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, at the corner of Liberty street and Strawberry alley, being part of lot No. 475, in Woods' plan, on which are erected four four story brick warehouses, and described as follows, to wit: beginning on the west line of lot No. 474, at the distance of seventy-eight feet ten inches southward from Liberty street, thence running north seventy-eight degrees, west forty-nine feet four and a half inches, thence a straight line to Liberty street, twenty-nine feet seven inches, thence by Liberty street, westwardly ninety-eight feet four and a half inches to Strawberry alley, thence by Strawberry alley, eastwardly, about one hundred and forty feet to the said lot No. 474, and thence by lot No. 474 nothwardly to the place of beginning, subject to an annual ground rent of one hundred and twenty-three dollars, and to a mortgage for three thousand dollars, [being the same property which John Robbins and Samuel J. Robbins, by a deed dated 30th March, A. D., 1829, recorded in book O. 2., page 364, conveyed to the said Alexander M'Clurg.]

ALSO,

All that certain other piece of ground, situate in the said city, being part of lot No. 413, in Woods' plan, extending in front, on Fifth street sixty feet, and in depth northwardly one hundred and twenty feet, subject to an annual ground rent of one hundred and twenty dollars.

ALSO,

All that certain other part of the said lot No. 413, extending in front on Virgin alley, thirteen feet, and in depth, southwardly one hundred and twenty feet, bounded eastwardly and westwardly by property now or late of A. Wilkand of Mrs. Crail, subject to an annual ground rent of nineteen dollars and fifty cents, on which part of lot No. 413 are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and five frame buildings, both of said parts being subject to a mortgage for five thousand dollars, [the said property being the same which D. Stewart, Sheriff, by a deed acknowledged the 26th January, A. D., 1824, recorded in book F. 2, page 292, conveyed to the said Alexander M'Clurg.]

ALSO,

A certain piece of ground situate on Wood street, in the said city, being parts of lots Nos. 317 and 318, in Woods' plan, beginning on the westwardly side of Wood street, at the distance of thirty feet southwardly from Fourth street, thence extending in front on Wood st., southwardly fifty-five feet nine inches or thereabouts, thence westwardly ninety feet, thence northwardly eighty-five feet nine inches, or thereabouts, to Fourth street, thence along Fourth street, eastwardly, thirty feet to the line dividing lots Nos. 317 and 318, thence along the said line, southwardly, thirty feet, and thence eastwardly, parallel with Fourth street, sixty feet to the place of beginning, [the said property consisting of four pieces which were respectively conveyed to the said Alexander M'Clurg, by George W. McClelA. D., 1829, recorded in book D. 3, page 276, subject to a ground rent of forty dollars; by M. B. Lowrie, et al, by a deed dated the 5th January, 1827, recorded in book D. 3, page 285, subject to a ground rent of $31 50; by F. Lorenz and wife, by a deed dated 4th July, 1838, recorded in book 3d K, page 132, subject to a ground rent of forty dollars; and by John Connell and wife, by a deed dated the 26th February, A. D., 1831, recorded in book Q 2, page 316.]

NOTE.—On the Wood street front of the said piece of property are erected three three story stores, two of which being those nearest to Fourth street, are each twenty feet front, and the third about fifteen feet nine inches in front. On Fourth street is erected a brick building occupied for offices. The yard is now occupied, in common, by the tenants of all the said four buildings. These four buildings will be sold separately, and their respective dimensions will be accurately stated at the time of sale. The whole of the said piece of ground, except the twenty feet in front on Wood street, by 60 feet in depth, nearest to Fourth street, is subject to a mortgage for fifteen thousand dollars.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Alexander M'Clurg, at the suit of William T. M'Clurg, for use, and to be sold by B. WEAVER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, } Oct 23.—w3t.
October 27, 1841. }

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the New Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Douglass A. Barr, of, in and to the following described property, to wit: Two certain lots of ground situate in the City of Allegheny, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, extending each 22 front on a street 30 feet wide, and in depth 110 feet to an alley 20 feet wide, adjoining lands of Richard Bowen on the north; said two lots being numbered 11 and 12, in said Barr's subdivision of lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in Fitzsimmons' plan of lots. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Douglass A. Barr at the suit of David Bailey, for use.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest, and claim of William Mullen, of, in and to all that lot of ground situate on southern side of liberty street viz: Beginning at the corner of ground sold to John Gabby, being 63 feet 2 inches from Cherry Alley; thence by a line at right angles with Liberty street by said Gabby's lot 60 feet 5½ inches to Cherry alley, thence along Cherry 24 feet 10 and 7-8 inches, thence by a line at right angles with Liberty street 77 feet 7 and 3-4 inches to Liberty street, thence by Liberty street 18 feet to the place of beginning, on which is erected a —— story brick house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Mullen, at the suit of James S. Craft.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Hall, of, in and to, all those three Lots of ground marked and numbered in Thomas Barlow's plan of Manchester, recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny County, in Book S. 2d, page 126, &c., as lots No. 76, 77 and 78, each containing in front on Perry street 55 feet, and in depth 120 feet to Ceder Alley, occupied as pasture lots. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Hall, at the suit of Hoge and Hartmans.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewis G Robinson, of, in and to, or out of, all that certain lot of ground situate in the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the west side of Smithfield street, 80 feet from the corner of Strawberry Alley, thence along Smithfield street towards Seventh street 40 feet, thence by a line parallel with Seventh street back 60 feet, thence by a line parallel with Smithfied street towards Strawberry Alley 40 feet, and thence to the place of beginning: Being part of lot No. 471, in the City of Pittsburgh, which belonged to Richard Robinson, Esq., deceased, who died intestate, which said above described part of said lot No. 471, the said Lewis G. Robinson upon partition of said estate had allotted unto him as one of the heirs at law of said Richard Robinson, deceased, all which fully appears by reference to No. 37, October Sessions, A. D., 1835, of the Orphans Court in and for Allegheny County. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Lewis G. Robinson, at the suit of Samuel James, for use.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Leonard, of, in and to, all these two certain pieces or parcels of ground situated in the township of Peebles, County of Allegheny, one bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the Frankstown Road, and running thence north 57½ degrees, west 23 perches, thence north 68 degrees, west 12 perches to a post, thence South by lands of Anna Kauffman, 8 degrees, west 30 perches to a post, thence south 71½ degrees, east 30 perches and 20 links to a post, thence north 16 degress, east 30 perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing 6 acres and one and one fourth perches more or less; the other beginning at a post on the Frankstown Road and running along the same south 67½ degrees, east 35.5 to a post, thence south 72½ degrees, east 27½ to a post, thence by lands of Jane Findlay, north 19½ degrees, east 32, to a hickory stump, thence north 29½, west 108, to a white oak, thence by lands of Samuel Bryson, south 77¾ degrees, west 22.5 to a post, thence North 40¾ degrees 5.4 per. to a post, thence south 67½, 44 7-10 to a post to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres, 30 and 7-10 perches more or less; on the first is erected a two story frame dwelling with a kitchen, stables and out buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Leonard, at the suit of Rees Jones.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of William A. Irvine, Robert A. Campbell, and Henry Ream, trading under the firm of Wilian A. Irvine & Co., of, in and to the following described lots of ground situate in the city of Allegheny, marked and numbered in Wm. Robinson, Jr's., plan of the subdivision of out lots Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, in said city, recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county in Book O. 2d., page 618, &c., as lots 143, 144, and 145, fronting on Bank Lane and Rebecca street 81 feet, (that is, 27 feet each lot,) and in depth from Bank Lane to Rebecca street 129 feet, upon which is erected buildings, machinery, &c., used for the purpose of a Brewery. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William A. Irvine, Robert A. Campbell and Henry Ream, &c., at the suit of J. W. Burbridge & Co., and others.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John McNeil, of, in and to three certain contiguous lots of ground situate in Charlston or Bakerstown in the county of Allegheny, and marked on the plan of said town Nos. 31, 32, and 33, and all fronting the Butler and Pittsburgh Turnpike road, with the exception of 12 feet on said Turnpike, and the same width back, which is excluded from the grant, being the same lots of ground which James Jones of said county, by his deed, granted and conveyed unto the said John McNeil, and being part of a tract of land No. 196, in Cunningham's district, which was granted by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, to J. Dane, and by him to Thomas Parcel, and by a legacy to James Moore, who by deed granted the same (inter alia) to Thomas Baker, who by deed, dated November 21, 1826, recorded in Allegheny county in Book M. 2d., page 167, granted the above lots Nos. 31, 32, and 33, unto said James Jones, as by reference to the said deeds and records thereof will fully appear. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John McNeil, at the suit of Samuel Miller.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of David Lynch, of, in and to, all and singular, the following described lots or pieces of ground marked in the plan of Lots laid out by Thomas Scott, recorded in Allegheny County, in Book No. 22, page 355 (being the subdivision of out Lot No 3, in the manor of Pittsburgh,) as Lots Nos. 65 and 66, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of Clark and Townsend streets, thence southeastwardly along Townsend street 48 feet, each lot being 24 feet in front on said street, thence on a line parallel with Clark street southwestwardly along the line of lot No 67, 100 feet to Carpenter's Alley, thence along the said alley northwardly 40 feet to Clark street, thence northwardly along Clark street 100 feet to the place of beginning; being the same two lots conveyed by the said William Dennis, to the said David Lynch. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David Lynch, at the suit of William Dennis.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Simon P. Braddock, of, in and to, all that two story frame building, with stone basement, containing in front 25 feet, and in depth 16 feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilege appurtenant thereto, situate in the village of Manchester, in Reserve Township, Allegheny County, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly side of Beaver street on Ferry Lane at the corner of Alexander Otterson's Lot, thence extending in front on said Beaver street northwardly 25 feet, thence eastwardly at right angles with Beaver street 125 feet to an alley 25 feet wide, thence along said alley parallel with Beaver street southwardly 25 feet to the corner of said Otterson's Lot, and thence by the line of said lot westwardly 125 feet to the place of beginning, being the same Lot or piece of ground which Thomas Riddle and others by their deed dated Oct. 11, 1839, and recorded in the Registry of deeds for said county of Allegheny, in book K. 3d., page 453, &c., granted and conveyed to the said Simon P. Braddock. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Simon P. Braddock, at the suit of Boyd Gilson.

ALSO.

All the right, title, interest, and claim of Samuel Leonard and Alexander McN. Semple, trading under the firm of Leonard & Semple, of, in and to lots marked Nos 7, and 12, in the plan of lots in St. Clair Township, laid out by Neville B Craig, Committee of Sidney Gregg, in pursuance of an order of Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, made 30th November, 1835. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Leonard & Alexander McN. Semple; at the suit of N. B. Craig, Committee, &c., for use.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest, and claim of James A. Westerman, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the City of Pittsburgh, being part of two several lots, marked and numbered in O'Hara's extension of lots on Scotch Hill, 185 and 186, beginning at the corner of Fourth Street, thence running along Ross street southwardly 18 feet, thence on a line parallel with Third street eastwardly 48 feet, thence in a line parallel with Ross street northwardly 18 feet, thence along Fourth street westwardly 48 feet to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James A Westerman, at the suit of William Nock.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest, and claim of Stephen R. Morrison, of, in and to the following described lots of ground, to wit: One situated between the Pennsylvania canal and a branch of the Allegheny river, beginning at the distance of 60 feet above the old dam built by Benjamin Herr, on said branch, and running at right angles from said branch to the canal aforesaid, thence down said canal 430 feet, thence in a line at right angles to the branch aforesaid, containing one Acre of land more or less, bounding on the west a long strip of land purchased by said Stephen R. Morrison from said Benjamin Herr. The other lot or piece of ground being a portion of said Benjamin Herr's Island, beginning at the distance of 60 feet above the aforesaid dam, and running a line at right angles from said branch up the bank of the Island to the distance of 40 feet from the water at medium height, thence down said Island 230 feet, containing 40 feet wide and parallel with said branch, and all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Stephen R. Morrison, of, in and to, the Mill or Mills and water and other privileges annexed to the said lots of ground, the said property being subject to a yearly rent of $400,00. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Stephen R. Morrison, at the suit of Henry McCullough.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel C. Clarke, of, in and to, the following described tract or piece of land situate in the County of Allegheny; bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a hickory, thence by lot No. 133, South 229 perches to a post; thence by lot No. 103, west 200 perches to a post, thence by lot No. 131, north 220 perches to a post, thence by lot No 138, east 200 perches to the place of beginning, containing 259 acres and 69 perches with allowance of 6 per cent for roads, &c.; being the same tract or piece of land which Nathan Luf borough, by deed bearing date the 17th day of April, A. D. 1835, granted and conveyed to the said Samuel Clarke, in fee simple. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Clarke at the suit of Nathan Luf borough.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Frew, of, in and to, a certain piece of ground in the Borough of Elizabeth, County of Allegheny, fronting on Market street, and running back 100 feet to the Williamsport Road, containing in length on Market street 300 feet, beginning at the old town line and running in a southeastern direction to the corner of the present enclosure, thence S. W. 100 feet, or more, to the said Williamsport road, thence by the same to the old town line, and thence by the same to the place of beginning, on which is erected a brick house, frame stable and other improvements. Seized and taken in execution at the property of the said Samuel Frew, at the suit of Taylor, Shipton & Co.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of D. A. Barr, Robert Kenyon, and John Evans, partners, under the firm of Barr, Kenyon & Co., contractors, and David Bailey, owner, or reputed owner, of, in and to, the following described building and lot of ground; to wit: All that two story frame dwelling house, 32 feet long and 16 feet in breadth, erected on lot No. —— in William Fitzimmons' subdivision of out lot, No. —— in the Borough of Allegheny; said house fronting on ——— street, in the said borough, and adjoining property of John Cornelius on the south. The lot being 24 feet in front by 110 feet in depth to an alley. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said D. A. Barr, Robert Kenyon and John Evans, partners, under the firm of Barr, Kenyon & Co, contractors, and David Bailey, owner or reputed owner, at the suit of William Fitzimmons.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James H. M'Clelland and Elizabeth T. M'Clelland, of in and to, all those certain lots or parcels of ground lying and being partly in Pitt township, and partly in the city of Pittsburgh, numbered in the plan annexed to the partition of the estate belonging to the children of Elizabeth Black, deceased, viz: Lot No. 5, situate on the south side of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike road, containing 20 feet 7½ inches front by 630 feet deep, more or less. Also, lot No. 51, situate on the corner of Franklin and Congress streets, being 44 feet 9 inches on Franklin street, by 90 feet deep. Also, lot No. 85, situate on the south side of Wylie street in the city of Pittsburgh, containing 20 feet 5 inches front, by 110 feet 6 inches deep. Also, lot No. 55, situate on Congress street being 43 feet front, and running back 89 feet 6 inches to Walnut Lane, "said lots being part of those allotted in the above mentioned partition to Elizabeth T. M'Clelland," as by the proceedings in partition had in the District Court of Allegheny county, reference being had to the record thereof, at No. 56, of November T., A. D., 1837, Ex'n. Docket, will at large appear.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James H. M'Clelland and Elizabeth T. M'Clelland, his wife, at the suit of Samuel W. Black, Assignee, &c.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Ashworth, of, in and to, a certain one story brick building or slaughter house, being 20 feet front, and 25 feet back, situate on saw mill run, less than a mile north east of the City of Allegheny erected on lot No 10, in Patterson's plan of lots on said Run, said lot being 60 feet by 250 feet. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Joseph Ashworth, at the suit of James Stewart.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Forsythe, of, in and to, the following described Lots of ground situate in the City of Pittsburgh and bounded and described as follows, to wit: The first thereof known in Col. Woods' plan of said City by the name of Lot No. 166, bounded northeastwardly by Front street, southeastwardly by Lot No. 167, southwestwardly by the rear of lot No 169, and northwestwardly by Lot No. 165, containing in front on Front street 35 feet, and extending back in depth 80 feet to the said lot No. 169. The other Lot being known in the same plan of the City, as Lot No. 169, bounded by Lot No. 170, by Lot No. 166, by Lot No. 168, and by water street, containing in front on Water street 35 feet, and extending back in depth 80 feet to lot No. 166 aforesaid. Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Allegheny, bounded by Water Lane on the north, by land of Charles Brewer on the west, by land of Samuel Church on the East, and of Eakin's heirs on the south, containing four acres and 34 perches, being part of out lot No. 274, in the Reserve ground opposite Pittsburgh. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jacob Forsythe, at the suit of William Holmes.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert A. Campbell, of, in and to, lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40, in Mechanics' Retreat, in the city of Allegheny, bounded on the south by Jackson street, west by Pasture Lane, north by H. Campbell's ground, and east by lot No. 41, in same plan. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Robert A. Campbell, at the suit of E. Simpson.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest of James Stewart, of, in and to, all that certain messuage or lot of ground, situated in the borough of Sharpsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: south by North Canal street, east by land of Samuel Coyle, north by High street, and west by land of Butler & O'Harra, containing half an acre, together with all and singular the buildings, and improvements, &c.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Stewart, at the suit of Bell & Fehl, for use.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas S. Clarke, of, in and to, all that piece or parcel of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, being part of lot marked No. 155, in Col. Woods' plan of said city, bounded and described as follows, beginning at the northwest corner of lot No. 156, in said city; thence along Front street, 27 feet, thence by a line running parallel with Ferry street 160 feet to Water street, thence along the same 27 feet, thence by a line running parallel with Ferry street 150 feet to the place of beginning, bounded by Front street, the remaining part of lot No. 155, by Water street, and by lot No. 156, being the same piece or parcel of ground which Samuel Stackhouse, by deed dated the 28th day of March, A. D. 1835, recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny County, Penn'a, in book W. 2, vol. 46, page 629, &c., conveyed to the said Thomas S. Clarke, in fee. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas S. Clarke at the suit of John Thaw.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest, and claim, of John Taylor, of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground situate in Ross Township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stump on Montgomery's line, thence south eighty-eight degress, west 26 and ½ perches to a stake, thence by land of William Robinson, north 2 degrees, west 14 perches to a stake; thence north 85 degrees, east 20 and ½ perches, by other land of said Robinson to a stake, thence south 23 degrees, east 15 perches 16 links to the place of beginning, containing two acres strict measure, being the same piece of land conveyed by Wm. Robinson and wife by deed, bearing date the 10th day of April, A. D. 1837, to the said John Taylor. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Taylor, at the suit of Thomas Lonsdale.

ALSO.

All the right, title, interest, and claim of John Frichman, of, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Versailles Township, Alleghney County, bounded by the Monongahela river, by Turtle Creek, by lands of Henry Fink, Jacob Soles, Robert Huey, Wm Shaw, and the heirs of David Shaw, dec'd, containing 300 acres more or less, on which is erected a dwelling house, out buildings, stabling, with 6 or 8 small buildings or tenements, 60 or 80 acres of said land containing coal, with a rail road, limekiln, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Frichman at the suit of James Irwin's adm'r.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Soles, one of the terre tenants, of, in and to, a tract of land situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny County, adjoining land of McCullough, Shaw & Funk, containing 117 acres more or less, with the appurtenances.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jacob Soles one of the terre tenants, at the suit of James Irwin's administrator.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Sutton, of, in and to, the following named unimproved lots of ground, to wit: Lots Nos. 174, 175 and 176, in the plan of lots laid out by Marion Pride's Executors in Pitt Township, and recorded in Book Z, 2d page 205, each lot being 24 feet front on the River road, and extending back to the brow of the hill, near the Monongahela river, a short distance above "Pipe town." Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Sutton, at the suit of Lewis Lewis.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert A. Campbell, of in and to, all that Lot or piece of ground situate in Borough (City) of Allegheny, being Lot No. 92, in the plan of Allegheny Town, and extending in front on Federal street 60 feet, and in depth along North Alley 240 feet to Middle Alley, on which are erected one brick and one frame dwelling house, with other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Robert A. Campbell, at the suit of James J. Gray, for use.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Henry W. Jones, owner or reputed owner, of, in and to, all that certain frame house, consisting of two tenements (of which sum $190 43 is claimed against the Northern tenement, and $196 43 against the southern tenement,) two stories high, with two frame back parts or Kitchens, one belonging to each tenement, and making a part of the same, one story and a half high, situate in the Borough of Birmingham, on part of Lot No. 42, in John McDonald's plan of Sidneysville, which part of Lot extends 40 feet on Centre street, and runs back 63½ feet to Franklin street, the said house extends in front 32 feet on Centre street (each tenement 16 feet) and extends back 28 feet in all, viz: the front two story part, 16 feet and the back parts or Kitchens, the one and a half story parts, each 12 feet square with two porches, one to each tenement, each 12 feet long by 4 feet wide. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Henry W. Jones, at the suit of John Shawhan & Co.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Charles P. Wetmore and Rensselaer N. Havens, of, in and to, all those four contiguous lots of ground situate in the Borough of Allegheny, and numbered in the plan of the town of Allegheny, 17, 18, 19, and 20, each 60 feet in breadth and 240 feet in length and depth, the whole being bounded by Pitt alley, Water alley, Sandusky street and the common ground. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Charles P. Wetmore and Rensselaer N. Havens, at the suit of William Crephan.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest, and claim of Charles P. Wetmore and Rensselaer N. Havens, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the said city, being part of lot No. 263, in Wobds' plan of the lots of the said city, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the eastwardly side of Smithfied street, at the distance of 40 feet northwardly from the corner of Smithfield street and Fourth street, thence along Smithfield street, northwardly, 80 feet 3½ inches to the line of Boreland's property; thence by the same eastwardly 60 feet to the line of lot No. 304, thence by the same southwardly 79 feet 4½ inches to property heretofore sold by the said Joseph Patterson, and thence by the same westwardly, 60 feet, to the place of beginning, (the said property being the same which the said Joseph Patterson and wife, by a deed dated the first day of September last, but delivered this day, conveyed to the said Wetmore and Havens in fee, and the said R. N. Havens by a power of Attorney dated the 11th day of August last, and recorded in book 2 Y, page 201, empowered the said C. P. Wetmore to execute said Mortgage.) Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Charles P. Wetmore and Rensselaer N. Havens, at the suit of Joseph Patterson, and to be sold by

B. WEAVER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, } Oct 28.—w3t.
October 27, 1841. }

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that HANSON S. CHADWICK and HART A. LEAVITT, partners under the firm of Chadwick & Leavitt, have this day executed an Assignment to the undersigned of all their Estate, real, personal, and mixed, for the benefit of their Creditors who shall sign a release on or before the 23rd day of February next, to Carter Curtiss and W. G. Alexander.

The Assignment and Release can be seen at their Store, on Wood near Fifth street. Signed.

CARTER CURTISS,
W. G. ALEXANDER,
Oct 25.—d1m&w3m. Assignees.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK. } Pittsburgh, Oct. 14, 1841. }

THE Stockholders of this Bank will please take notice, that the annual election for thirteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 15th day of Nov. next, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

J. CAROTHERS,
Oct. 14.—dtd. Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, } Oct. 14, 1841. }

AN Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 15th day of November next. JOHN SNYDER,
Oct. 14.—d&wt15thNov. Cashier.

1,112 LBS. PRINTING INK.

JUST received at the Methodist Book Store, 164 Liberty street, 1,112 lbs Eddy's News and Book Printing Ink, of

PITTSBURGH...OCTOBER 25, 1841.

RIVER.—Three feet in the channel, and rising. We may expect a brisk navigation by small steamers.

EXPORTS.—Our readers are referred to the interesting table we give to-day, of the domestic exports from the United States, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1840. The whole amount of exports is $113,895,634, and from a statement which follows, it appears the imports amounted to $107,141,519, leaving a balance in favor of the country of $6,754,115.—This result is extremely gratifying, and if it were not that this country is so largely indebted to foreign countries for *borrowed money*, we should now see specie imported in place of exported. But if, with all the drawbacks upon our prosperity which have operated so severely for the last two or three years, we were able to keep out imports within our exports, what would be the result with a judicious protection to home industry, and a sound and equalized currency? In such a state of affairs it would not take long to pay off the entire debt due to foreign countries, and create a flow of the precious metals to our shores.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—The tendency of the stock and notes of this institution is still downward, and they will doubtless prove a total loss. The National Gazette has lately given some interesting statements of its condition, from which we glean the following facts.

It will be recollected that the various banks of Philadelphia lent the bank of the United States, $5,078,477, to enable them to resume specie payments last winter, and took as security therefor the Post Notes of that Bank, payable between the 15th of September 1841, and June 1842. To secure the payment of these Post Notes, the Bank of the United States passed over to the agents of the creditor banks a variety of property, amounting, according to estimate, to $7,772,250. This property consists chiefly of real estate in various parts of the country, and is estimated at far beyond its actual value. The writer in the National Gazette, estimates the whole amount to be worth $3,035,195; or about 70 per cent. of the debt to meet which it was assigned. But when can this last estimate be realized, if at all? It is stated that since the assignment was made, the collections have not amounted to five per cent, or about the interest on the debt, which is more than $300,000 per annum. It is questioned whether, if the assets were to be disposed of now, they would realize two-thirds of the above estimated value, even were there no impediments interposed.

It is stated that the validity of all the assignments made by the Bank will be contested, which will lead to litigation for the next five or ten years, during which, few if any persons will be so imprudent as to purchase the real estate without a guarantee title.

The above described assets are said to have been the choice of the whole belonging to the Bank at the time they were transferred. It may with great propriety be asked, what then is the value of the twelve millions of dollars of assets, assigned to secure the payment of the circulation and post notes out, other than those held by the banks, diminished, as they undoubtedly will be to a great extent, by the operation of the Bankrupt Law; and also by pleas of usury connected with the transactions, which will undoubtedly be set up?

In this state of affairs, is it any wonder that the constant tendency of the stock and notes of this rotten institution should be downward. The greatest wonder is that any one will purchase them at any price.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The Philadelphia National Gazette, of Wednesday last, contains a statement of the condition of the Philadelphia banks, by which it appears that they are in a very crippled state; and that so far from being able to help the State in a pinch, they are scarcely able to sustain themselves, and meet a moiety of the business wants of the community.

Philadelphia has fourteen banks, leaving out the Bank of the United States and the Schuylkill Bank, which are broken, with a banking capital, nominally, of sixteen millions, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. More than five millions of that is absorbed in the post Notes of the Bank of the United States, and about half a million in the notes of that Bank.—Deducting these sums, there remains ten millions and a half of dollars. The suspended debt held by some of the leading banks is known to be large—some of them hold large amounts of real estate and considerable sums of State Stock, which, added together and deducted from the ten and a half millions, does not leave a sum exceeding three millions of dollars of capital at command for active use, by all the banks put together.

It is evident, then, that the state will have to depend upon her own resources to meet the interest on her debts, and that Philadelphia must, for some time to come, suffer for the want of a sufficient amount of active banking capital. Yet we hope, under all these discouraging circumstances, that the Philadelphia banks will endeavor to commence specie payments at an early day. We believe it will be better to suffer a temporary inconvenience now, than to linger along in this sickly condition.

THE VETO.—ONE TERM.—JUDGE UPSHUR, the new Secretary of the Navy, is opposed to the exercise of the veto power, and is in favor of one term for the Presidency. Of the veto power he says; "It is a power which can never be entrusted to one man, or any number of men, short of the people themselves, without the certain destruction of public liberty."

Concerning the one term principle, he says: "We cannot hope to be free from the corruptions which result from the abuse of Presidential power and patronage, until that officer shall be eligible only for one term—a long term if you please—and until he shall be rendered more easily and directly responsible to the power which appoints him."

These are noble sentiments, and we hope much from an administration with such men in its councils.

SARCOPHAGUS FOR HARRISON.—The Baltimore American, of Friday last, states that an elegant marble Sarcophagus, prepared by direction of citizens of Washington, was received at that city a day or two ago, and forwarded by O'Connor & Co's Transportation Line to Pittsburgh. Its destination is *North Bend*, where it will constitute the depository of the remains of the lamented patriot, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The Baltimore American says that the trial of JEFFERSON GRIFFITHS, charged with the murder of Mr. BIGHAM, came to a close on Wednesday evening last, the jury returning a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree."

RIGHT.—The Postmaster General has ordered the doors of his Department to be closed on the Sabbath-day.

MR. WEBSTER.—The New York Commercial contradicts, in the most positive manner, the rumored intention of Mr. WEBSTER to resign the office of Secretary of State.

For the Gazette.

BAREFACED IMPUDENCE.

MR. WHITE:—I was really astonished upon finding by Saturday's Gazette that the editor of the Manufacturer is *now* disposed to examine and deliberate coolly and dispassionately upon the alleged waste of money upon the new Jail.

After having abused the contractors, Messrs. Dilworth and Coltart, in the most shameful manner—after joining in the most ruthless war upon those gentlemen, and even after publishing the wretched slang of that miserable and utterly irresponsible creature, Callan, that editor now talks about "injurious *rumors* which have been circulated."

Rumors, indeed! And does that editor call Callan's speeches and his letter, nothing more than "rumor?"

I admit, that his most deliberate statements are not entitled to any more credit than the most vague and base rumor; but if that editor rates James Callan as low as all honest men do, how can he justify the publication of that creature's slanders?

The Manufacturer also says:

"The public mind is now prepared to receive the honest truth without being biased by the warm partizan feelings of an exciting election."

In this way does that editor show his own consciousness that he acted a base part in publishing, during the "heat of an exciting election," the vile and utterly worthless statements of his crony, Callan.

Suppose, however, that instead of there having been a majority of Locofoco Commissioners when the money was paid, there had been a majority of Antimasons, would that editor have said one word about "the reparation due to the contractors?" I am sure he would not; the word even of James Callan, would have been sufficient warrant for the most untiring warfare upon their conduct and characters. Now, however, when he finds that Messrs. Carnahan, McKnight and McClure, brother Loco Focos, paid the money, he is exceedingly anxious for careful scrutiny, and better authority than the word of James Callan. HONESTY.

A SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, during the year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1839, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1840.

Fisheries— THE SEA.		
Dried fish, or cod fisheries,		$541,058
Pickeled fish, or river fisheries, (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel,)		179,106
Whale and other fish oil,		1,404,984
Spermaceti oil,		430,490
Whalebone,		310,379
Spermaceti candles,		332,353
THE FOREST		$3,198,370
Skins and furs,		$1,237,789
Ginseng,		22,728
Products of wood—		
Staves, shingles, boards, hewn timber,		1,801,049
Other lumber,		270,933
Masts and spars,		29,049
Oak bark and other dye,		229,510
All manufactures of wood,		596,305
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine,		602,529
Ashes; pot and pearl,		533,193
		$5,323,085
AGRICULTURE.		
Product of animals—		
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle,		623,373
Butter and cheese,		210,749
Pork, (pickled) bacon, lard, live, hogs,		1,894,894
Horses and mules,		246,320
Sheep,		30,698
		$3,006,034
Vegetable food—		
Wheat,		1,635,483
Flour,		10,143,615
Indian corn,		338,333
Indian meal,		705,183
Rye meal,		170,931
Rye, oats and other small grain and pulse,		113,393
Biscuit or shipbread,		428,988
Potatoes,		54,524
Apples,		55,131
Rice,		1,942,076
		15,587,657
Tobacco,		9,883,957
Cotton,		63,870,307
		73,754,264
All other agricultural products—		
Flaxseed,		120,000
Hoops,		11,235
Brown Sugar,		45,940
Indigo,		209
MANUFACTURES.		177,384
Soap and tallow candles,		451,995
Leather, boots and shoes,		214,360
Household Furniture,		295,844
Coaches and other carriages,		74,416
Hats,		103,398
Saddlery,		59,517
Wax,		59,685
Spirits from grain, beer, ale & porter,		128,330
Snuff and tobacco,		813,671
Lead,		39,687
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine,		63,348
Cordage,		43,510
Iron—pig, bar and nails,		147,397
Castings,		115,664
All manufactures of,		841,394
Spirits from molasses,		283,707
Sugar, refined,		1,214,658
Chocolate,		2,048
Gunpowder,		117,347
Copper and brass,		86,954
Medicinal drugs,		122,387
		5,278,317
Cotton piece goods—		
Printed and colored,		398,977
White,		2,927,257
Nankeens,		1,200
Twist, yarn and thread,		31,445
All other manufactures of,		192,728
		3,549,607
Flax and hemp—		
Cloth and thread,		7,114
Bags and all manufactures of		1,126
Wearing apparel,		152,055
Combs and buttons,		40,229
Brushes,		12,263
Billiard tables and apparatus,		2,471
Umbrellas and parasols,		9,654
Leather and morocco skins not sold per pound,		19,557
Printing presses and type,		17,105
Fire engines and apparatus,		6,317
Musical instruments,		12,199
Books and maps,		29,632
Paper and stationery,		76,957
Paints and varnish,		34,631
Vinegar,		6,401
Earthen and stone ware,		10,909
Manufactures of glass,		56,688
Tin,		7,501
Pewter and lead,		15,296
Marble and stone,		35,794
Gold and silver and gold leaf		1,965
Gold and silver coin,		2,235,073
Artificial flowers and jewelry,		9,479
Molasses,		9,775
Trunks,		6,607
Brick and lime,		16,949
Domestic salt,		42,246
		6,425,722
Articles not enumerated—		
Manufactured,		403,496
Other articles,		741,305
		1,143,801
Total domestic exports,		$113,895,634

T. L. SMITH, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 8, 1841.

IMPORTS.—The New York Tribune has a table of the imports into the United States, for the year commencing on the 1st of October 1839, and ending on the 30th of September, 1840, from which we glean the following items:

IMPORTS.

Value of Merchandize paying specific duties,	$22,946,334
Value of ad valorem duties,	26,998,981
Value free of duty,	57,196,204
Total,	$107,141,519
Imports in American vessels,	$92,802,352
Do. Foreign Vessels,	14,339,167

GOOD NEWS FOR TEXAS.—We learn that Gen. Hamilton, the Texian Agent in England, arrived in the Columbia, bringing the amount of the loan effected, in pure Gold. Huzza! for Texas! She will now "go ahead" on the Crockett principle, first seeing *"she's right."*—*Penna. Inquirer.*

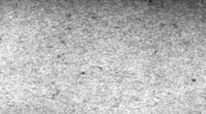
TEA.—According to official documents, the quantity of tea imported into the United States in the year ending Sept. 30, 1840, was 19,881,476 pounds, valued at 5,417,589 dollars. During the same period the coffee imported was 94,996,095 pounds, valued at 8,564,222 dollars. To this must be added 2,626,369 pounds of cocoa, which cost 161,389 dollars—*Penna. Inquir.*

The National Intelligencer has been requested to state that all the appointments of Midshipmen, required by the present wants of the Naval service, have been made; and that a list of them will shortly be published.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.—The National Intelligencer says:—"The Commission which sat some time during the last summer in New York, by appointment of the Executive, in examining the affairs of the N. York Custom house, is, we understand, about to resume that investigation. There will be one change in the composition of the Commission, namely, Wm. A. Bradley, Esq., of this city, in place of Mr. Kelley, of Ohio. The latter gentleman returned to Ohio, we believe, soon after the Commission closed its examination in September."

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

ARRIVAL OF THE



Steam Ship

COLUMBIA.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

THE NEWS.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Judkins, arrived at Boston on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. We are indebted to our Boston contemporaries generally for extras; but our extracts are taken principally from the Patriot, and our own files of London journals. The Columbia brought one hundred passengers to Halifax, left seven there, and took on board sixteen. She encountered bad weather during great part of her voyage. She left Halifax at 2 P. M., on Monday last.

The new French Ambassador, the Count d'Aulaire, arrived in London September 22.

There had been no proceedings in Parliament of great interest. Legislation on the corn laws and other important measures were postponed to the next session. The proceedings of the session were brought nearly to a close. The prorogation was expected to take place on Thursday, the 7th. The day for the commencement of the next session was not determined on. The measure proposed by the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, and agreed to by Parliament, for supplying the deficiency in the revenue for the year, amounting to £2,467,432, was to give a discretionary power of selling either exchequer bills, or stocks, as the state of the market should render most expedient. The measure was voted without opposition. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that it would be his duty at no distant period to call the attention of the House to a general measure by which the permanent income might equal the expenditure.

A Privy Council was to be held at Windsor Castle on the 6th, when the royal speech for the prorogation would be agreed upon. It was stated that Lord Cowley would be the new British Ambassador to Paris.

It is stated that Lord Morpeth proposed to be absent on his American tour about four months. He proposes to visit the principal cities in the United States and Canada.

The steamer Britannia reached Liverpool on the evening of Sept. 30, having made her passage against Easterly gales and heavy weather, in fourteen days and a few hours. She carried out news of the close of the late session of Congress, the veto of the Fiscal Corporation Bill, and the dissolution of the Harrison Cabinet, which appeared in the London papers of Oct. 1. She carried out news also of the accident to Lord Sydenham, and the dangerous state of his health, the rejection of the Canada Bank project, and also of the near approach of McLeod's trial, with facts authorizing a strong expectation of his acquittal. The veto message, Crittenden's, Ewing's and Webster's letters, and other documents appear in the London papers, and are subject of considerable comment.

The Emperor of Russia, after his interview with the King of Prussia, on the 15th and 16th, left Warsaw on his return to St. Petersburgh, Sept. 21. The King of Prussia returned to Breslau on the 19th. The late King of Holland had given up his design of spending the ensuing winter in the Prussian capital, and was expected soon to return with the Countess of Oultrement to Holland, and take up his residence at the palace of Loo.

Sir Charles Bagot, the new Captain General and Governor in Chief of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, was to take his departure from London for Canada, on the 10th of October. He was not to be accompanied by Lady Bagot or other members of his family.

We have accounts from Constantinople to Sept. 7. Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador, was about to take his departure in the steamer Acheron, for Malta, on his return to England.

Don C. M. Onis is appointed Ambassador of Spain to London. It was reported chiefly on the authority of a Bordeaux paper, that the Regent of Spain, together with the Guardian of the young Queen, with the approbation of the British Government, were negotiating a matrimonial alliance between the Queen and the second son of the Infant Don Francisco de Paula.

Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, had taken his passage in the Great Western, to leave Bristol, October 23.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT NEAR LIEGE.—A dreadful accident happened near Liege last week. It appears that the railway station is three miles from the town, and that the usual conveyance is an omnibus twenty feet high.—In consequence of the shameful over loading of one of those vehicles, there being from twenty-five to thirty passengers, besides an unsual proportion of luggage, the gigantic vehicle was completely *reverse* in descending the hill one mile from its destination. There were twelve persons wounded, but the most severely injured was an English lady, the Hon. Mrs. Ives, who received a wound in the head, and whose courier is likely to be a cripple for life. A French gentleman had his leg broken.—An action has been commenced against the proprietors, and the damages laid at 20,000 f.—*Belgian Journal.*

The entire line of the London and Brighton rail way opened to the public on the 21st ult. Two serious accidents have occurred on this line since it opened.

Numerous large meetings have been held all over England, to petition the Queen not to prorogue Parliament until the Corn Laws have been fully discussed. Notwithstanding these meetings, it is announced in the Ministerial organs, that Parliament would be prorogued on the 7th Oct.

It is said that the British Queen steamship, is about to proceed to Constantinople, previous to her spring voyage to New York.

M. Laporte, for a long time mannager of the Italian Opera, London, died of apoplexy, at his chateau, near Paris, Sept. 25.

The freedom of the city of London has been presented to Sir Robert Stopford and Sir Charles Napier. The documents were contained in boxes made of heart of oak, representing the fortress of Acre.

On the 2d inst. the cars from Brighton to London ran off the track, when, shocking to relate, four persons were killed and several wounded. One of the engines exploded at the same time.

The beautiful mansion of Lord Dinorben, at Kinnel Park, North Wales, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The library, plate, and jewels were saved.

THE CROPS, &c.—The news of the harvest is cheering from all parts of the United Kingdom. In the south it is finished, and finished satisfactorily. In the north it is three parts got, and most of it stacked in a condition seldom exceeded in dryness and fineness of sample. As the question of the yield, it is thought by competent judges that it is near an average crop, if not quite.

From the New York American.

DRAFTING SKETCHES.—No. 4.

Reader, were you ever in Pittsburgh? Have you wandered through her narrow streets, shooting here and there in acute angles, stumbling over the broken pavement while staring at some one of the innumerable Dutch signs, looking so very like the alphabet written backwards, and suppressing an involuntary execration on Faderland with a gulph of coal dust, gather up, and with a declaration that there is nothing worth seeking, return to your hotel?—If so, you have wronged yourself and done the Pittsburghers injustice. Here, take my arm, and now that we are through execrable Allegheny town, let us pass over this lower bridge—Here, sir, are four cents for our toll. "Pass to the right, gentlemen"—and pause here midway across; see the noble and truly and beatifully named *La Belle Riviere*, flowing along at the foot of that promontory on the left, on whose instep stand so many black belching foundries; while on the right the narrow strip of valley curves up so gracefully into conical hills, crowned with elegant dwellings, or holding them clinging to their sides, while a long string of rafts skirt the shore, and the Ohio spreads out far below like a mirror sprinkled with emeralds.

Ah! yes, that looks well enough, but it isn't Pittsburgh.

I beg pardon, sir; we are blocking up the footway here, so let us pass on; and now that we are in town, we will take this street here and cross over the tongue of land between the two rivers to the Monongahela; from the well paved levee which here descends rather rapidly, to the swollen and milky-looking stream, we see a crowd of steamboats puffing and ringing their bells; and don't your heart swell a little while you see one there which yesterday came down from the frost and snow, three hundred miles up the Allegheny, and is now backing out for New Orleans, two thousand miles distant, where it will be in ten days among the orange blossoms and sweet flowers and soft gales of the tropics? and the thought comes up that this is our country.

Well, what has that to do with this dirty city, where every thing smokes, from the ragged urchin, a span long, to the very houses?

Surely, what *has* that to do with it. Look at these engine shops, huge as cathedrals, and somky and lurid as Tartarus; see those vast piles of brick and mortar where a useless stone is converted into the most beautiful of Art's triumphs—but while crossing over the street be careful to shun that mud and water,—and now peep into the open window and see chandeliers and astrals, and goblets, wreathed with vines and flowers, pure as concrete water or the drappings of crystal, scattered around with the richness and profusion which one would expect from the liberality of Aladdin's genii; take care there, put your fingers to your ears, or the click-clack of that nail factory will be a magnetic battery to your exciteable nerves; and now, having reached above the second bridge which spans the Monongahela, and we are climbing the abrupt promontory which rises here two hundred feet from the river, can you find no answer to your question?

Do for mercy's sake, now that we *are* at the top of the hill, let me breathe a minute, for I have the *tremens* fast enough, and your incessant clatter I really believe will induce the *delirium.*

Patience, good friend, and while resting yourself just look around you. See the Monongahela far below, writhing between the precipitous ranges which shut it in, and beyond it at the base of the frowning rampart the rapidly extending village that now sends up the smoke of numerous manufactories; below us we can look into the very chimneys of the houses that cluster at the foot of the hill we have climbed; extending from our feet as it were, and closely compact to the very head of the Ohio, lies the crown of that western queen. The body of this diadem is the workshops and manufactories, and its jewels are those numerous spires and domes that rise from the churches and schools which dot its whole surface. Observe the little valley that stretches up midway between the bulwark shores of the two rivers, how the wave of population and wealth is swelling through it and beating up the sides of the acclivities and throwing its spray to the very summit. Don't your heart beat quicker now, good sir, as you look over all this and reflect that but a few years since these hills and this very spot, were covered with an eternal forest, unbroken only by a frowning fort over which the lilly of France waved in defiance; that yonder river witnessed, but a few miles above this, the danger and the dawning fame of our great and good Washington; that now a rapidly rising city, and men we call our countrymen occupy the stonghold of the foe and the savage! Ah! it does; give me your hand, and let us swear reverence and respect for the men and the glorious institutions that have achieved all this. G. M. G.

ROSE OINTMENT.

For Tetter, Ringworms, Pimples on the Face, and other cutaneous eruptions.

TETTERS, Ringworms, and herpetic eruptions generally, are amoug the most tedious and disagreeable affections to which the human frame is liable. Situated as it were on the verge of vitality, it is almost impossible to reach them by inward remedies. Hence the inefficacy of undergoing a course of medicine, or subjecting ourselves to the uncomfortable system of strict diet: such means by reducing the system merely palliate the symptoms while they are in practice, to recur as violently, or more so, when a generous diet is returned to. And the generality of external applications have no other effect than to heal the disease in one place, soon to show itself in the same or another part. When all those means have failed, and in many severe cases, a perseverance for a short time in the use of the Rose Ointment has proved effectual.

The following respectable certificates show the virtues of the Rose Ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1838.

For twenty years I was severely afflicted with TETTER on the Face and Head: the disease commenced when I was seventeen years old, and continued until the fall of 1836, varying in violence, but without ever disappearing. During most of the time, great part of my face was covered with the eruption, frequently attended with violent itching, my head swelled at times until it felt as if it would burst—the swelling was so great that I could scarcely get my hat on. During the long period that I was afflicted with the disease, I used a great many applications, (among them several celebrated preparations) as well as taking inward remedies, including a number of bottles of SWAIM'S PANACEA, EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, &c. In fact it would be impossible to enumerate all the medicines I used. I was also under care of two of the most distinguished physicians of this city, but without receiving much benefit, and I despaired of ever being cured. In the fall of 1836, the disease at the time being very violent, I commenced using the ROSE OINTMENT, [prepared by Vaughan & Davis.] In a few applications the violent itching ceased, the swelling abated, the eruption began to disappear, and before I had used a jar the disease was entirely cured. It has now been nearly a year and a half since, and there is not a vestige of the disease remaining, except the scars from the deep pits formed by the disease. It is impossible for me to describe in a certificate the severity of the disease and my suffering, but I will be pleased to give a fuller account to any person wanting further satisfaction, who will call on me. At the time I commenced using the Rose Ointment I would have given hundreds of dollars to be rid of the disease. Since using it, I have recommended it to several persons (among them my mother, who had the disease badly on her arm) who were all cured by it. JAS. DURNELL,

No. 156 Race street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29, 1835.

Some months since I had a severe eruption on my face, of the nature of Tetter. I believe it was caught at the Barber's shop. My upper lip was almost an entire scab. A few applications of the Rose Ointment entirely cured it, there has been no return of it.

ANDREW BYERS, Chairmaker,
Corner of Willow and New Market streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1835.

Having been troubled for a length of time with a Tettery eruption on the face, which resisted all the applications I made to it, an acquaintance who had been cured of a similar disease by the Rose Ointment recommended it to me. The cure was perfect and almost immediate, and I recommend it as an active and valuable preparation.

JONATHAN ROBERTS,
Corner of Christian and Swanson streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1836.

I was recently troubled with a tedius herpetic eruption, which covered nearly one side of my face, and extended over the ear. Mr. Vaughan, proprietor of the Rose Ointment, observing my face, insisted on my trying his preparation, of which he handed me a jar. Although, in common with members of my professsion, I discountenance and disapprove of the numerous nostrums palmed upon the public by ignorant pretenders, I feel in justice bound to except the Rose Ointment from that class of medicines, and to give it my approbation, as it has entirely cured the eruption, although it had resisted the usual applications. DAN'L. BAUGH, M. D.

☞Sold wholesale and retail by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Oct 26, 1841.—wómeow. Druggists, Pittsburgh.

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA
OR WILD CHERRY;

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases Indicative of CONSUMPTION.

THAT Awful Destroyer of Human Life, unless arrested, called Consumption, is completely conquered by the timely use of this celebrated Medicine. Thousands and tens of thousands find an untimely grave, by sheer neglect, or by dallying with some ineffectual nostrum. The evidence in favor of this preparation of Wild Cherry, in pectoral diseases, is undeniable.

No one, heretofore, has ever been so successful in extracting the extraordinary virtues of this tree. Happy would it be for those who are afflicted with a Distressing Cough, Bronchitis, Difficult Expectoration, or Raising of Phlegm, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, or other symptoms, which may likely lead into CONSUMPTION, if they would take good advice, and procure the above medicine, and use it according to directions, they would soon find the many painful hours, and distressing nights, turned into tranquil rest and sweet repose.

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned are the ONLY Agents for Allegheny County, for this Celebrated Medicine. CURTISS & Co.,

No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied, at a *very* liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory.

ROBERT H. HARTLEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious store Room, formerly occupied by Samuel Fahnestock & Co., No. 85, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street, where he intends keeping a large and general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Saddle Bags, Valises, Buffalo Robes, Whips, and all other articles in his line. Country Merchants and Farmers, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell first rate articles at low prices.

☞Don't forget the place, No. 86, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street. Sept. 28.—3mw

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS CURED.—Mr. William Sheppard, residing in Beaver county, Pa., near the state line, relates as follows: "In the month of May last my wife was taken with *Bleeding from the Lungs*, coughing, night sweats, hectic fever, &c. She had taken a violent cold, having previously given symptoms of the approach of *Consumption*, I felt much alarmed and made immediate application to a physician. Under his treatment she became worse, instead of better, until the first of June, when I heard from an intelligent man of *Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry* and from his earnestness in recommending it I was induced to try one bottle. The effect exceeded my utmost expectations—she felt immediate relief. I then mounted my horse and rode to the office, No. 19, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, where it is kept for sale, and procured six bottles more, which I am happy to say has effected a perfect cure. Please publish this certificate, with my name in full, that others may know where to find the greatest blessing on earth. WILLIAM SHEPPARD.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,
At No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh Pa.

Also for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug 20, 1841.

ALIAS ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the administrators of the estate of John M'Farland, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on the FOURTH MONDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described REAL ESTATE, viz:—A Tract of Land situate on the head waters of Saw-Mill Run. in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, five miles from the city of Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of R. C. M'Farland, James Mercer, the St. Clair Church, and others, containing about one hundred acres, more or less. Terms made known on the day of sale, by

ISAAC VANVOORHIS,
ELIJAH TEEPLE,
Oct. 19.—w3t. Administrators.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry, for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases indicative of Consumption.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS—So it is with those who neglect their COLDS and COUGH. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles on the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting of florid blood and matter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid, the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at lenth the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms, "spare no time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs, whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,
No. 19, St. Clair street, directly opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh. Price $1 00 per bottle.
Aug 20, 1841.—wly.

CONSUMPTION CURED
BY DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

IS there any one can doubt, after hearing the testimony of such a man as Robert Glenn, Steward of Frankford Poorhouse, in Philadelphia County, concerning Valentine Chapman, who was in that institution, and laboring under a severe Pulmonary Affection. His symptoms were a violent cough, pain in the side and breast, great loss of strength, with many other symptoms which seemed likely to produce a fatal termination in a very short time.—Suffice it to say, through the kindness of the steward, he was assisted to procure a few bottles of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which gradually began to restore health and strength. He is at this time, notwithstanding the diseased state he was reduced to, performing the arduous duties of a daily laborer.

ROBERT GLENN,
Steward of Frankford Poorhouse.
For sale ONLY by CURTISS & CO.,
Aug. 20. General Agents for the West.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held at the house of Robert M'Ayeal, in Washington county, on Thursday the 18th day of November, 1841, for the purpose of electing officers and Managers for the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year. By order of the Board. J. A. GUY,
Oct. 19.—w3t. Treasurer.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, the subscriber, Administrator, cum testamento annexo of Nathaniel Graham, late of St. Clair township, deceased, will expose to sale by public outcry at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Monday of November, A. D., 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described messuage or lot of ground, situate in St. Clair township, and Allegheny County, bounded and described as follows: beginning on the Steubenville and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, thence by lands of James Marlatt, south 23 deg., east 11 and three-tenth perches to a post, thence by land of the heirs of West Elliot, 25 degrees west 8 perches to a post, thence north 16 degrees, west 17 perches to the said Turnpike Road, thence along the same 59 degrees, east 4 perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty-nine perches, strict measure, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling House. Terms at sale.

JAMES MARLATT,
Attest T. L. M'MILLAN, Clerk. Administrator.
Oct 15, 1841.—w6t.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, acting assignees of Alexander Alcorn, late merchant, of the borough of Mount Jackson, county of Beaver, give notice that they will make a *pro rata* payment on all legal claims on file under said assignment, at the house of Peter Shoemaker, in the borough of Beaver, on Tuesday the 26th day of October, next.

JOHN FERGUSON,
HENRY WEYAND,
Assignees of Alexander Alcorn.
Sept. 17, 1841.—w6t.

FOR SALE.—A farm of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny County, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, containing one hundred and thirty acres of choice land, eighty of which is cleared, under good fence, and in high state of cultivation. There has been lately erected on the premises a large brick dwelling house, built in modern style: also, a large frame barn, stable, and carriage house; a young orchard of varied and excellent fruit trees in a thriving state; and a short distance from the house is a coal bank; there is also a hewed log farm house, an the premises with an excellent spring house, and other necessary buildings adjoining.

The above described farm is certainly desirable for any person wishing to purchase a commodious and productive farm and country residence.

For terms and other particulars, enquire of HENRY M'GEARY, head of Wood on Liberty street, or to ARCHIBALD M'CLELLAND living on the premises. May 28th, 1841.—wtf.

PAINTS STORE.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Dry and Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Putty, Window-Glass, assorted sizes, Brushes, &c., at their Paint Store, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, Pittsburgh. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

☞Necessary instruction given to purchasers, who wish to do their own Painting, gratis.
April 30—wly.

PAPER HANGINGS WAREHOUSE.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
No. 49 Market street, between 3d and 4th,
PITTSBURGH,

have always on hand an extensive assortment of Sat in glazed, Velvet, and Plain
PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,
Fire-boards Prints, Landscapes, Ornaments, &c.,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Housekeepers, Having superior workmen in their employ, and making regular importations from the factories in France, their stock is constantly replenished with a variety of the latest patterns, of superior quality, which they will sell at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms

Having the Agency of the

CLINTON PAPER MILL
AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,

they have at all times on hand a supply of
WRITING, WRAPPING, AND PRINTING PAPER

which they offer for sale, on approved credit, or in exchange for Rags and Tanners' Scraps, for which the highest market prices will given.
April 1, 1841.—w6m.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND STEAM-BOAT PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets.
PITTSBURGH.
April 30, 1841.—wly

WM. L. DENISON,
DEALER IN STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

No. 202, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

P. S. The subscriber respectfully solicits his former customers and the public in general, to call and examine for themselves. June 29.—wly.

LOGAN & KENNEDY,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND AGENTS FOR WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, STEEL MANUFACTURERS,
No. 129 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH.
July 1, 1841—wly.

TO CARPENTERS.

And persons Building, Repairing Dwellings, &c. &c.

H. HAMMOND'S Patent Upper and improved Lower Window-sash Springs, which have been recommended as a very superior article by many of the best carpenters in the country, amongst whom are T. Scott, J. Vogdes, A. Floyd, McClellan, J. Wilson, Patterson, F. Graham, Steritt, Kerr, Kunigham, Miller, and many others in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, also many of the best carpenters in Washington city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., &c., and took a premium at the exhibtion of the "American Institute," New York, October 1838.

For sale at the Hardware stores of